





## Chaska Valley Herald.

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CHASKA, MINNESOTA

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.—The application of "Boss" Tweed for an appeal to the Supreme Court has been granted and it will be heard before the general term sitting the 1st proximo. Among the acts signed by the President is that allowing homestead and pre-emption settlers in the grasshopper districts to be absent from their lands until July, 1876, without detriment to their rights. The internal revenue receipts for December are estimated to be \$1,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year. Four hundred men and women were Saturday discharged from the engraving and printing bureau of the U. S. treasury, on account of a large part of the work being transferred to New York. Jack W. Smith, a planter living a short distance from Memphis, was shot and killed Sunday by two negroes trespassing on his lands. The negroes escaped. Two men were shot and killed Sunday at Huntsville, Ala., by Sandy White. The jewelry store of Geo. W. Peering & Co., Boston, was robbed Saturday night of jewelry, diamonds, etc., to the value of \$12,000. Captain General Concha of Cuba has issued orders to the military to act leniently toward captured or surrendered insurgents but to execute all incendiaries or filibusters who may be taken. The report telegraphed from Washington to New York Saturday, that Gen. Phil. Sheridan was to be sent to New Orleans has not been confirmed. The report caused considerable excitement in New Orleans, all the leading papers criticizing his past course in that State very bitterly, and accusing him of being mainly responsible for the condition of affairs now prevailing.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.—At the Cabinet session yesterday, Attorney General Williams urged that the action of the Louisiana returning board must be sustained by the General Government, but no decision was reached. Daniel Baker is to be appointed chief of the land division of the Treasury, vice Bigelow, resigned. The Postmaster General has discontinued the steamboat mail service from New York and other points to Key West, and that place will be supplied but twice a week from Cedar Keys. The discontinued service cost annually \$143,973, as against but \$50,000 for the new. Wm. A. Potter of New York, son of Bishop Potter, has been appointed and accepted the position of supervising architect of the treasury to succeed Mullett. Later dispatches relative to the Casparick disaster leave little room to hope that any of the 474 passengers lost reported lost, were rescued. The city court of Brooklyn yesterday denied Beecher's application to compel Tilton to furnish a bill of particulars. The wife of R. Rev. Horatio N. Potter, Bishop of New York, died at the residence of her sister in Fairmount, Va., Christmas night. It is now asserted that Gen. Sheridan goes to New Orleans merely to inspect the present request of the President to report from his own observation the condition of affairs in that city and State. Mary Lee, a colored girl 18 years old, of Cincinnati, stepped out on the street Monday night, and a few minutes afterwards was found with her throat cut from ear to ear. No clue to the perpetrator. Patrick Wallace, of Williamsburg, N. Y., murdered his wife Monday night by knocking her brains out with a hickory stick. Dr. Chas. Denison and brother, of New York, have been arrested for killing an illegitimate child of the former. The mother who gave the information is also in custody. The Opera House at Ottawa, Ill., valued at \$65,000, was burned yesterday; insurance \$30,000. The estimated shipment of lullion from Utah this year is \$7,000,000. As an economical measure the offices of some thirty inspectors, weighers and gaugers, and that of deputy collector of the Boston Custom House have been abolished. The President, not doubting the passage of Hittcock's grasshopper bill has already authorized the distribution of clothing and other supplies to the needy. The colored citizens of Oberlin protest against the passage of the House civil rights bill.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31.—Ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, declines the Russian mission. The preliminary examination of ex-Gov. Warmoth for the killing of Byerly was held yesterday and he was discharged. In the Pacific Mail investigation at New York yesterday, evidence was produced showing that \$275,000 of the corruption fund was drawn by Congressman Schumaker, of Brooklyn. It was also shown that the total amount of money placed to Irwin's credit while the subsidy was pending was \$880,000. Hampton Post, G. A. H., of Cleveland, Ohio, has disbanded on account of an accumulation of debts. The spinning mowers of the Fall River, Mass., cotton mills, have refused to accept the reduction of wages under protest, and prepare for a strike in the spring. The Congressional committee has commenced their investigations at Vicksburg and New Orleans. The testimony thus far produced is very conflicting and throws no light upon the recent and existing troubles. Pottery, the notorious forger, is to be pardoned, that his testimony may be used to secure the conviction of other parties. He has already confessed, implicating two officers of the detective force of New York, the same against whom the Bank of England last year made complaint of complicity with the forger McDonnell, now serving a sentence in England. Wm. M. Everts, counsel for Beecher, says the decision of the Brooklyn court denying the bill of particulars asked by Beecher, cannot be appealed from, and that the trial will now go on. At Cleveland, O., yesterday, a young man named Horace F. Andrews suicided by shooting himself at the residence of his mother. He left letters disposing of his property, and also saying that an examination would not disclose the cause of the act. In the same city Judge Calvert sentenced John Johnston to be hanged April 23d, 1875. Thos. Pennell, treasurer of Cumberland county, Me., was knocked down in his office last night, and the safe opened between \$8,000 and \$10,000. An explo-

sion in a coal mine near Evansville, Wyo., resulted in the death of eight persons. John Goodman for the murder of the Hayward family, was hanged at Ottawa, Putnam county, O., yesterday. The hanging was witnessed by a large crowd. Goodman confessed that he committed the crime and that his punishment was just. The election yesterday in Manitoba resulted in favor of the government. A new revolution has broken out in Spain, Gen. Martinez Campos having pronounced in favor of Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, and with a force of troops has taken Madrid, in the province of Valencia. A portion of the Republican army has been withdrawn from the Carlist front and sent against him. The rebellion in Peru is ended.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.—San Francisco indulged in two murders Thursday. Sixty thousand English colliers have struck. The internal revenue receipts for December were \$8,843,630. Many railroads in Austria have been forced to discontinue on account of snow. The thermometer was 30 degrees below zero in parts of New Hampshire yesterday. The bureau of Indian affairs have instructions that Indians must be kept on their reservations, and not permitted to leave them, without written permit, they will be looked upon and treated as hostile bands. It is stated that a thorough canvass of the new Wisconsin legislature has been made, and it is believed there is a decided majority in favor of repealing the Potter railroad law, and for restoring the question of passenger tariffs and freight charges back to the officers of the railroads. Two men named Fuller and Clements, Ray county, Mo., quarreled about some whiskey when Clements shot Fuller and Fuller stabbed Clements with a knife, almost disemboweling him; both men died. Gen. Rich and his son, and Jerry Mahony, who have been on trial at Kansas City for several days past, for the murder of Wm. Steele and Henry Barrett, who were found dead on the railroad track near Kansas City, about two weeks ago, were honorably discharged Wednesday. Wednesday night a Mrs. Moran, of Chicago, was found dead in bed, caused by a knife wound in her side. Her husband, who was subsequently arrested, said she died about 9 o'clock, that he went out for help, got drunk, and knew nothing about his wife's wound. A desperate fight occurred in the Indian Territory between the Ross and Downing factions by which half a dozen of the contestants were killed and many others wounded. A general reign of terror is reported in many of the people are fleeing to Kansas and Fort Gibson. The Spanish Republic is dead. The manifesto declaring Prince Alfonso King has been generally accepted by the Republican army and ministry, and a regency has been formed under the Presidency of Conde de Castello. The new King is on his way to Spain, having already announced his ministry. He has also telegraphed the Pope asking his blessing and promising that like his ancestors he will defend the rights of the Holy See. The Congressional committee at Vicksburg, Thursday, had a number of witnesses before them, their testimony being that white Democrats and Republicans united in the fight which was to repel the attack of negroes incited thereto by the incendiary appeals of disloyal officials who had been removed, and had nothing of politics in it. At New Orleans the day was spent in inquiring into the objects of the White League organization, the whites examined testifying that it was for self-protection made necessary by the partisan action of the authorities. Only one negro was examined, who swore that the League was to intimidate voters, and that not only negroes but many whites voted the Conservative ticket from fear of this organization. At Montgomery, Ala., the testimony was conflicting. The negroes generally swore that promises made by Republican politicians had not been kept, while others that they had been maltreated for voting the opposition by both Democrats and Republicans.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—The sub-committee of the House Ways and Means committee, which has been pursuing the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation in New York, adjourned Saturday, and will report to the full committee at Washington Wednesday. The steamship Thos. Brooks which left Santiago de Cuba on the 27th ult., struck a rock the same night and sunk, taking down with her 35 people. About the same number escaped to the shore. For the Tilton-Beecher trial, announced to commence to-day 500 persons have been subpoenaed for jurors. Sam Sharpley, the well known Ethiopian Minister, died at Providence, R. I., Saturday night. It is announced that the European powers will recognize Don Alfonso as King of Spain as soon as his representatives are accredited to the various courts. Saturday the Cuban army telegraphed its adhesion to the new order, while several additional provinces in Spain signify their acceptance. The public debt was increased \$3,659,997 during the month of December. Later reports from the Indian Territory are that the fighting between the Ross and Downing parties is still in progress and that many more persons have been killed. The Ross men number 500 full bloods, well armed. Father Gudemann, who eloped with his organist from St. Boniface church, Philadelphia, some time ago, taking also the funds of the church, was Saturday, after a hearing upon a writ of habeas corpus, remanded to jail for embezzlement. Saturday night Richard Barron, of Lee county, Miss., his wife, two children and a little negro boy were murdered and their bodies burned with the building. No clue to the murderers. J. K. Moore, formerly a clerk in the internal revenue office, was arrested at Washington, Saturday, on the charge of forgery.

A Liberal Giver in Indiana. Chaney Rose of Terre Haute, Ind., gives \$205,000 in New Year's gifts to institutions located in his city. To the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science he gives \$206,000, and to the Vigo County Orphan Home \$150,000. He has before given large sums in benevolence and charity, including \$100,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society of his city; \$50,000 to Wabash College, and a large sum to charities in New York. He has also promised \$100,000 to the Indiana State Normal School located at Terre Haute.

### MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

BISSON TURTLE, of Utah, has been visiting Bishop Whipple, of Fairbault. The winter term of Carlton college commences Jan. 6. The stone cutting for the Swede College at St. Peter has commenced. The editor of the Fairbault Democrat has been suffering from a lack of diphtheria.

The steam saw mill at Otter Tail recently purchased by Geo. B. Wright, Esq., is to be removed to Frazee. The population of Winona is placed at 10,140. The females outnumber the males by 100.

SATURDAY, the 26th, was the anniversary of the hanging of the 38 Sioux at Mankato.

BANK-BANK cards are neatly printed for calling or business purposes at Duluth.

Some of the principal farmers in the town of Sterling contemplate building a cheese factory in the spring.

Rev. FATHER MCGLOTH of Northfield, entertained the Father Mathew temperance society with a sumptuous dinner on Christmas.

The postoffice war at Witoka, Winona county, has been settled by the appointment of Martin B. Soule as postmaster.

The Red River transportation company are cutting some 10,000 cords of wood along the Red River, above Grand Forks, for the Manitoba market.

The third annual exhibition of the Wisconsin poultry association, commenced Tuesday, and every true Winsonian is eckling over the show they are making.

A FREIGHT train on the Southern Minnesota railroad, loaded with merchandise, broke through the bridge just west of Lanesboro Thursday, and nine cars were completely wrecked. Conductor Rose was seriously hurt about the head.

An election of officers for the Winona Council of the Sovereigns of Industry, caused so much dissatisfaction that quite a number withdrew and formed a new Council.

THE suit commenced by the County Commissioners of Winona county to compel the liquor dealers of the city holding a city license, to pay a county license, resulted in favor of the liquor dealers.

THE city authorities of Mankato have negotiated \$5,000 water works bonds with Dr. Jos. McCutcheon of Fairbault, at 10 per cent. interest, to be issued the 1st of January.

A COUPLE of Milwaukee drummers got on a spree at Winona Sunday night, and were locked up in the calaboose over night, paying the city next morning \$12 for their lodging.

THE Lake City Sentinel comes to us this week changed from a quarto to an octavo, by which it is greatly enlarged, and otherwise improved. The Sentinel is ably edited, and altogether one of the most creditable of the country press of the State.

THE building improvements of Lake City the past season aggregate \$85,642 against \$76,270. The most important of these improvements are two brick blocks, one costing \$14,000 and one \$10,000.

THE city of St. Charles is sounding, financially, being out of debt and having funds in the treasury. No tax will be levied for the coming year.

THE Rochester Post says there were three hundred and two teams on Broadway, in that city at one time Saturday last week, by actual count.

THE town of Viola, Olmsted county, donated 130 bushels of wheat, 50 pounds of flour, 11 pounds of pork, two packages of cloth and clothing and \$42.40 in cash for the grass-hopper sufferers.

A PECULIAR disease prevails among the horses in certain portions of Dodge county. Mr. J. H. Hart of Concord, has lately lost three horses by the disease.

A SPORTSMAN'S club has been formed at Sauk Centre, and offers a reward of \$5 for the arrest and conviction of any person who violates the law for the preservation of game in Stearns and adjoining counties.

THE Chatfield Democrat commences volume nineteen with its next issue. The Democrat is one of the best papers in the State, and its continued prosperity is a matter of sincere gratification.

THE Masonic Relief Association have recently paid the widow of the late Geo. W. Stewart of Le Sueur, \$208 life insurance.

At a grand wolf hunt in Sumner township, Fillmore county, the other day, fifty wolves were scared up, but only three were bagged.

WILLIAM PLENNER has been arrested for robbing the money drawer of the station agent at Moose Lake of \$35 Christmas night.

A MAN named Ingelbrecht Gulekson, of East Prairie, Rice county, fell from a hay stack Christmas day, and broke his neck, expiring instantly.

THOMAS O'BRIEN living near Dundas, had his house burnt on the 24th, saving nothing. His father came near perishing in the flames.

The elevator at Waseca took fire in the roof Thursday last week, but fortunately the fire was discovered and extinguished before getting fairly started.

HON. H. W. HOLLEY was presented with a gold watch and chain Wednesday evening last, by the employees of the Southern Minnesota railroad, as a testimonial of regard for his late official duties as superintendent.

To Mr. A. B. Blair of Eyota, and Miss Isabel M. Sheardson of Stockholm, the honor of being the first couple married in the new Episcopal church of Winona.

The Windom Reporter is out in a new dress and is decidedly improved in general appearance. Such evidence of prosperity in the grass-hopper region is truly gratifying.

### THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Official Statement in the "Christian Union."

(From the Christian Union, edited by Henry Ward Beecher.)

Although the readers of this paper have had to learn the fact from other sources, none of them are ignorant of the existence of an action at law brought by Mr. Theodore Tilton against the editor of this journal. We have refrained from all mention of the subject for obvious reasons; and in now giving a brief account of the course of the affair in the past, and of the intentions of the defendant in that suit for the future, we shall abstain, as far as possible, from saying anything which might influence the current of judicial proceedings in the case.

The defendant, so long as it seemed practicable, kept from the public the names of those pure and honorable women whose reputations were threatened by false and wicked slanders.

MADE EVERY EFFORT TO DO SO,—

willfully putting his own name in peril, and thus exposing himself to the same penalties which he sought to inflict upon the names of those pure and honorable women whose reputations were threatened by false and wicked slanders.

Neither will the defense be sustained by casting any ignominy upon Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton. That this lady has in her unhappy past been influenced by a power which she could not resist, into making statements which were entirely untrue, no one asserts more strenuously than she herself.

This is, unfortunately, the only weakness in the lives of pure and good women who are bound by ties of mingled affection and fear to men of superior force and despotic nature. The defense of this suit will never proceed upon any theory which does not recognize the honor of Elizabeth Tilton as at least equally worthy of protection with the name of Henry Ward Beecher.

Finally,

THEIR WILL BE NO COMPROMISE. No question of the kind has been accepted since the commencement of the suit, and none will be accepted to its end. Many well-meant (and some ill-meant) propositions upon this subject have been made to the defense, and let it suffice, once for all, that there never has been, and never will be, any disposition on the part of the defense, to settle, or harmonize, or compromise, on any basis except the unqualified rejection of the false charge which constitutes the foundation of the suit. It is well known that the defendant has no party, directly or indirectly, to any arrangements made in connection with this case, and that the principal cause is ever started the public may safely impute its origin to an enemy.

MEANTIME, the editor of this paper proposes to continue his accustomed work. He will write for it as readers as long as they are interested in his contributions, and preach as long as God spurs his health and his people desire to hear him. He has his own conscience, and he knows it, and as to men's knowledge, that shall be as God pleases.

TILTON'S REPLY TO BEECHER.

(From the New York Sun, Dec. 30.)

Theodore Tilton has addressed the following card to the public concerning the two trials, the one civil and the other criminal, involving the controversy with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher: MR. TILTON'S CARD.

Mr. Beecher's pronouncement in the Christian Union this week requires me to reply as follows to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

I have charged the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with seduction and adultery. These charges I have already proved to the full belief of three-quarters of the people of this nation, including almost unanimously the legal profession, who, above all other classes, are most competent to weigh evidence.

I now wait to repeat and solemnize this proof in a court of law. To this end, two actions are pending in the City Court of Brooklyn. These are, first, a civil suit instituted by me against Mr. Beecher; second, a criminal indictment procured by Mr. Beecher against me.

The first of these suits, namely, mine against him, is continually thwarted by his strange and unexampled demand for a catalogue of the particular dates and places at which he committed his acts of adultery. What is the practical effect of this demand? The actual intimacy between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton extended (according to their own account of it) from the fall of 1868, through the whole of 1869, into the spring of 1870—overlapping three successive years; and yet Mr. Beecher, while publicly asking for what he calls the fullest investigation, refuses me to dwarf and shroud my proof of this prolonged criminality by two particular days, namely, the 10th and 17th, 1869; a limitation which his counsel are willing to enlarge so as to include an entire autumnal month, during most of which Mr. Beecher was absent from Brooklyn, and sheltered in a safe haven beyond an opportunity for crime. It is an affront to ethics and equity, and a miracle impossible, to limit Mr. Beecher's fourteen months of adulteries to two days.

UNWILLING TO APPEAR IN A FARCE. Accordingly I give the public due notice that for the civil suit is concerned (which is the only one controlled by me) I shall go into court on the first day when I am permitted to carry all my evidence with me, but never while I must have months of this evidence outside the door. In other words, to try Mr. Beecher for adultery, with the adultery carefully forbidden to be proved, is a farce at which I am not harlequin enough to play in these sad days.

MEANTIME, since Mr. Beecher is seeking to baffle my case against him, I challenge him to end this by-law of strife over a bill of particulars by calling up his case against me. This he has power to do at any moment. What is this case? On the 30th of October last Mr. Beecher went before a Grand Jury in Brooklyn, and by his own oath, procured against me an indictment for libel. This indictment furnishes the best evidence of the real issue between Mr. Beecher and me. This real issue is not whether he shall pay me a hundred thousand dollars for ruining my home (though not a penny of this money could I accept, even if I had a right to it), but whether he shall be held guilty of seduction and adultery. And whatever complications may exist in my civil action against Mr. Beecher for damages, etc., his caseless demand for particulars on the other hand, simply itself is not more simple than Mr. Beecher's criminal case against me for libel if I have accused him falsely. In this crim-

inal case I shall neither trouble him for particulars, nor drive him from the special term to the general, nor drag him to Albany to the Court of Appeals, nor compel him to try his cause with a mere shred of his evidence, nor in any manner impose on him a gossamer's weight of difficulty in his bringing me to justice. Moreover, in his criminal case he will be relieved of his ill-omened fears of civil damages; he will have the attack instead of the defense; he will be entitled to the last word to the jury; and if I have borne false witness against him he will be able not only to prove me guilty, but to send me to the penitentiary.

CHARGES OF TRICKERY.

III. I am advised, and believe, that the cunning managers of Mr. Beecher's safety are seeking to contravene the ends of justice by the following stratagem, to-wit: as soon as Mr. Beecher's counsel shall have restricted me so as to make inadmissible my proofs of his fourteen months of adultery (thus cutting the very heart's core out of the civil suit) their plan then is to suddenly withdraw the criminal indictment against me which withdrawal is to be explained to the public by Mr. Beecher's chief champion and fellow-sufferer under a charge of seduction, the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, as an act of unexampled magnanimity shown to me by Mr. Beecher.

By this plan of operations I am to be prevented from trying Mr. Beecher in a civil suit; Mr. Beecher is at the same time to be saved from the grim necessity of trying me under the criminal indictment; and so, by these two devices, Mr. Beecher is to escape trial altogether.

I respectfully request all fair-minded persons to unite in determining that Mr. Beecher shall not have the moral support of the community, either in thus compelling me to restrict my proofs of his adulteries of 1868, 1869 and 1870 to two days, nor in his scheme of first procuring against me a criminal indictment for temporary effect, and then withdrawing it from subsequent trial.

THE PARTICULARS.

IV. Touching Mr. Beecher's renewed demands for impossible particulars, I here repeat in substance what my counsel presented before the court a fortnight ago, in prompt fulfillment of their pledge to supply me with a full notice of all the particulars which we possessed. They are these: That the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher committed acts of adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth K. Tilton on the 10th and 17th of October, 1868, and intervals thereafter till the spring of 1870; that the said acts were committed at 124 Columbia street and 174 Livingston street, in the city of Brooklyn; that confessions of these acts were made by Mrs. Tilton on the 3d of July, 1870, and at other times; that similar confessions were made by Mr. Beecher on the 30th of December, 1870, and at other times; that the confessions of Mrs. Tilton were made to Mrs. Martha B. Bradshaw, Mrs. Emma R. Moulton, Mr. Francis D. Moulton, myself, and others; that the confessions of Mr. Beecher were made to Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, myself, and others.

And I respectively submit that the statement of particulars, of which the foregoing is a digest, and which I laid by my counsel before the court and the public many days ago, is sufficiently explicit to warrant me in now demanding that Mr. Beecher shall either be estopped by public opinion from imposing unheard-of restrictions on my evidence in the civil case, or else that he shall forthwith begin his criminal prosecution.

Furthermore, I ask all just men to join with me in declaring that, if Mr. Beecher shall still further clog and hamper the civil action on the one hand, and at the same time shall withdraw the criminal prosecution on the other, thus using both devices only to prevent me from submitting to a jury the general fact of his long-continued adultery, Mr. Beecher shall then be deemed to have confessed judgment, and must stand self-accused as guilty before the civilized world.

THEODORE TILTON.

Brooklyn, Dec. 25, 1874.

THE WARMOTH-BYERLY TRAGEDY.

Death of Mr. Byerly—Warmoth's Story of the Fight Contradicted by a Witness.

New Orleans dispatches of Saturday say that the difficulty between Mr. Byerly and ex-Gov. Warmoth grew out of a controversy between Warmoth and the *Butterfly*, which led to the publication Friday by Warmoth of a card addressed to the manager of the *Butterfly* reflecting upon that paper and Mr. Jewett, one of its editors. Gov. Warmoth makes the following statement about the fight to the agent of the Associated Press:

Yesterday after my card appeared in the *Picayune* I was called upon by a friend of Mr. Jewett, who demanded of me a public apology for the card, which I declined to make. He then asked me if I would accept a challenge to fight a duel, remarking at the same time that it was generally understood I would not fight. I replied that I would not fight if I could well avoid it; that I was not a fighter, and that it would be time enough to answer the question about the duel when I was challenged. Later in the day the affair was confided to our respective friends. They met at eight o'clock last evening and agreed that Jewett and myself should fight in Alabama Monday morning; weapons, dueling pistols; distance, ten paces. These terms having been accepted, I did not, of course, apprehend an attack, especially from any one connected with the *Butterfly*. My understanding of such matters is that is that the antagonists pending a meeting, should be courteous.

I was just on the eve of tipping my hat to Mr. Byerly, in front of whom two ladies were walking, the street being crowded, when he struck me with a heavy stick on the head, inflicting the wound you see. [The Governor, taking off his hat, exhibited a cut about two inches long over the left temple, extending back from the forehead.] He struck me three times with the stick, when I clinched with him, meantime taking a knife out of my pocket. With my arms around his shoulders, I got my hands together and opened the knife. Just then I fell, Byerly falling on me. Soon after we fell, a policeman took the knife out of my hands, and some of the crowd took Byerly off. I understand Byerly has been cut, and I am accused of having done the cutting.

Byerly was wounded six times in the left side just over the hip, one cut being over four inches deep, and indicating the length of the knife blade. It was not at first supposed the wounds were necessarily fatal, but death did ensue in the evening, and Warmoth, being under arrest to await the result, will probably be held for murder, and acquitted on the plea that he acted in self-defense.

The *Butterfly* promised to publish yesterday a statement from an eye-witness of the rencontre. The statement differs somewhat from that of Warmoth as to the cutting. The witness states that the knife was open when drawn, and that two or three stabs were made before they fell.

The Catholic industrial school real estate distribution—Every Man Gets a Lot.

The managers of this excellent and deserving enterprise have most wisely decided to change the original design in the distribution of the real estate which is made for the benefit of the institution named in the advertisement on the first page, where full particulars will be found. The idea is to reduce the number of shares from 3,600 to 300, and to increase the price of them to \$250 each, and as there are 200 parcels of real estate to be disposed of, each shareholder must get one of the parcels.

The wisdom of this change will be apparent when it is considered, as shown by the canvass thus far, that many, desiring to do so, do purchase a large number of shares, while those who are desirous of investing, and cannot afford to purchase a full share can easily form clubs, and paying a small amount acquire a chance of becoming part owner in the grand \$20,000 prize, or at any rate, get nearly their money back from the sale of the real estate which they are certain to drive.

As the scheme now stands, each share will draw a prize, and the chance of obtaining one of the grand prizes is increased in large proportion.

The payments according to the new arrangement, will be \$200 on or before the first of March, and \$50 in a year from that time. The demand for the shares throughout the State has been considerable and the approval of the new plan is very general. It is placed out to observe that responsible parties from a distance have investigated the project and inspected the property to be distributed, and have universally acknowledged that the scheme is the most liberal and advantageous offered to the public. The change must recommend itself to those who invest from purely business motives, while those who participate on other grounds cannot but be pleased, as it will materially accelerate the project, and give them an opportunity of aiding the grand scheme in a more substantial manner, and of seeing the industrial school a reality within a comparatively short time.

All the property mentioned in the scheme is first-class, and most eligibly situated. The building up of the school and trades buildings will greatly enhance the value of the property in the vicinity. In view of the facts connected with this enterprise, the managers call upon all classes of our citizens to make their investments as soon as possible.

The property to be disposed of comprises one house and lot, \$23,000; one house and lot, \$8,250; five lots, \$2,000; two 2 1/2 acre lots, \$1,000 each; one lot, \$1,200; 10 lots, \$800 each; 10 lots, \$750 each; 50 lots at from \$250 to \$745 each; and the rest at prices ranging from \$120 upwards.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The following is the condition of the State Treasury at the close of business on the last day of the old year, as set forth by the monthly report of State Treasurer Dike:

Revenue fund.....\$27,250 66  
Interest fund.....40,900 96  
Sinking fund.....6,315 45  
State Institutions.....8,234 30  
Permanent School fund.....12,834 18  
General School fund.....1,270 44  
Permanent University fund.....1,238 28  
General University fund.....10,768 15  
Internal Improvement fund.....1,013 32  
Interest on Railroad Bonds fund.....764 90

Total.....\$179,198 85

Deposited in—  
First National Bank, St. Paul.....\$8,523 15  
Second National Bank, St. Paul.....43,982 15  
Severall's National Bank, St. Paul.....45,581 23  
Cash in vault.....113 32

Total.....\$179,198 85

Mullett's Successor.

Wm. A. Potter of New York city has been appointed to succeed the position of supervising Architect of the Treasury, to succeed A. B. Mullett, resigned. Mr. Potter is the son of Bishop Potter and brother of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Democratic Congressman of the Westchester district. He will enter upon the duties of the office January 2d.

—Daniel Baker is to be appointed chief of the land division of the treasury department at Washington vice Bigelow resigned.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

St. Paul Wholesale Markets, Jan. 2.

This being the first day after New Year's and the last day of the week, there is comparatively little doing in trade. Prices remain without material change, and we therefore omit quotations. Some few loads of wheat have been brought in, commanding 50c for No. 1.

Milwaukee Produce Board, Jan. 2.

Wheat week; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 93c; January 95c; February 92c; No. 1 hard 97c; Receipts 54,000 bushels; shipments 10,000. Corn 68c. Oats 51c. Rye 97c. Barley 81c.

Chicago Produce Board, Jan. 2.

Wheat cut at 90c cash; 90c for January and 91c for February. Corn, old, nominally 70c cash; new, dull, 66 1/2c for January.

Bullion Report.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000.

New York Bank Statement, Jan. 2.

Loans, increase, \$54,460; specie increase, \$4,576,600; legal increase, \$5,880,200; deposits, increase, \$7,575,000; circulation increase, \$12,200; marks, increase, \$5,162,200.

National Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The public debt statement shows an increase of \$3,659,997. Coin balance \$82,587,249; currency \$13,967,381; certificates of deposit \$41,500,000; coin certificates \$28,210,000.



# (From the Washington Sentinel.) **LINES WRITTEN UNDER THE FLAG OF THE CAPITOL.**

BY AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

They say I do not love thee,  
 O flag of my native land;  
 Whose meteor-folds above me,  
 To the tree breeze expand;  
 The broad stripes proudly streaming,  
 And thy stars so brightly gleaming.

They say I would forsake thee,  
 Should some dark crisis lower;  
 That, recedent, I should make thee  
 Crutch to a foreign power;  
 Seduced by license ample  
 On thee, O flag, to trample.

They say that bolts of thunder,  
 Cast in the forge of Rome,  
 May rise and bring thee under,  
 Flag of my native home;  
 And with one blow disperse  
 My heart from thee forever.

Faith are the words they utter;  
 Ungracious their brand;  
 And rank the notes they utter,  
 Flag of my native land;  
 While still, in boyhood, I have  
 Thine waves—and I love thee!

God's is my love's first duty,  
 To whose eternal throne I bow;  
 For prayer, for all thy beauty,  
 Thy grandeur, and thy hue;  
 But ever have I reckoned  
 Thine, native flag, my second.

Woe to the foe or stranger,  
 Whose sacrilegious hand  
 Would touch those folds, or end in anger,  
 Flag of my native land;  
 Though son 'twould fain discard me,  
 Mine should be raised to guard thee.

Thou wast, thou first of banners,  
 And in thy gentle shade,  
 Le' creeds, opinions, manners,  
 Promiscuously be laid;  
 And there, all discord ended,  
 Our hearts and souls be blest.

Strain our strength on before us,  
 'Tis a liberator's fight,  
 Whate'er in general occurs,  
 Our vows to thee we plight;  
 Unfailing to thee I never,  
 My native land I never.

— C. C. P.  
 Washington City, January 11, 1855.

## **A MIRACULOUS CURE.**

As we steamed out of sight of the landing I watched Ralph narrowly to see if the familiar landmarks unmaned him or brought back the old iremiedia ble trouble. I was glad to find that he wore the usual air of coldness and reticence that seemed to have quite taken the place of the old recklessness and impulse. His eyes were certainly fixed with unusual interest upon the sloping shores of the peninsula; and when a little fishing-smack dropped by, he said in one of the snug little coves near by, and a boatman stepping out disclosed the form of a woman and that of a little child clinging to her garments, Ralph turned away, a frown contracted his forehead, and he put his hand to his head as if to arrest a sharp remembrance there. But he was himself again presently, and began to contrast the present with the past, and to turn my head and look at a woman standing at the further end of the deck. She was leaning against one of the pillars of the boat, the folds of her dress blown about it by the sea wind, and her long, slender, ungloved fingers resting curiously upon the shoulders of a child at her side.

Her face was pale, even paler than of old. She appeared not to see me; her great luminous eyes seemed to be fixed on but the one object, but they fell upon Ralph with a gaze magnetic enough to lift him from the camp stool and draw him to her side.

With an involuntary shudder I shifted my place to one that made a barrier between them; but the power of her glance was potent enough to render him already uneasy. The light gradually faded from his eyes; his laughter died away; a melancholy settled on his face like that of the darkness on the receding shores.

"Come Ralph," I said, "let's go below a bit, and have a lounge in the cabin; the evening air is chill."

"I believe it must be," he replied, "for I feel a sort of trembling sensation about me. Pray Heaven it isn't a chill! It would be wonderful—wouldn't it? Harry—if, after escaping the plague in Syria, the cholera in Russia, I should fall a victim to an American specialty, fever and ague."

"The best thing in the world for that," I said, "warily keeping my position in front of him, 'is a good dose of brandy and pepper. Let's go below and get it.'"

"I believe you've got a touch of it, too," he said, as we reached the stairs. "You've either turned a palish green since I last looked at you, or it's the reflection of a dismal fancy."

Once reaching the comfortable region below the deck, the glow from the furnace shedding a sort of heat over the places, and the warm coloring in the furniture shutting out the cold light of the dying day up stairs, the strong dose of brandy dispelling all fears of miasma, Ralph and I disposed of ourselves in a couple of arm-chairs in the cabin, and resolved to remain there for the rest of the trip. He closed his eyes, and I thought he fell asleep, but as for me, I never was more wide awake in my life.

What wonderful destiny brought that woman here at this moment! I so many years had gone by without a word of communication between them, I began to hope that the gap would never be filled up, in this world at least.

In the other world there might something be done, perhaps, for the two struggling, helpless souls; but here, hemmed in by circumstances unrelenting and even blameless, there was not even room for complaint.

It was not the face of Ralph that I loved her. I don't believe he knew it himself till it was too late.

When we came down here long ago for that summer vacation, Heaven knows the place had charms enough to allure us. The broad waters of the bay were filled with game for our piscatorial fancy; the beautiful grouping of the clouds, the filtering of sunshine down through the leaves of woods, then untouched by the spoiler, the cloudless, heaven-bright days of a summer on the wave, were filled with food for our yearning for the beautiful.

Yet I had only never met Capt. Jack. If Capt. Jack alone would have been an adulterated element of joy. He was as clever, honest, and genial a

fellow as ever went in pursuit of oysters in these waters or those of Virginia. His fishing-smack might well have been called a yacht, it was so handsome and complete. But, being the soul of hospitality, and generous to a fault, he would insist upon our sharing his house and home, and seeing his Mary.

"If you call the scow handsome, I don't know what you'll say to her," he chuckled, with infinite delight and pride.

We said nothing. How he got her, and where, was useless to ask; but had he plunged to the nether deep and fished up a mermaid, the most beautiful in that watery kingdom, had he mounted in a balloon to the stars and picked her off from one of those bits of fire, had he ransacked the elements themselves for a prodigy of beauty, we should have been as much struck by little Mary. Jack always called her Mary, but Ralph said she must be called May, because she was the embodiment of spring—all that was fresh, and bright, and beautiful.

"I told you so," said Capt. Jack, winking and nodding with all his might. The poor fellow seemed heartily to enjoy the homage we paid to his wife and child—for there was a baby in the boatman's house, a yellow-haired, blue-eyed infant, some such child as would delight the eye and heart of a painter.

Ralph, unconsciously enough, fell into a habit of lounging away the best part of his time in the house by the shore. At almost any hour in the day one might hear his pleasant voice reading bits of poetry to May, or caroling out snatches of song to the child. After a time all this changed; he grew moody and restless; a singular look came over his young woman's face; and Capt. Jack would insist upon my going off with him for hours together—fishing, oystering, up to the market, anywhere and everywhere, so that it was not in the open air on the free glad waters of the bay.

Heaven knows I tried to stay at home with them, but Capt. Jack would have me go. I was afraid to openly rebel, but I would not, because I did not care to breed a devil in that dormant but powerful brain.

Thus I was tied, rendered helpless by the honesty and confidence of Jack, the innocence of May, and the ungovernable passion of Ralph. I became a victim to all these terrible agencies for evil, without being able to think of a plan for ameliorating them.

Suddenly, and without any previous warning, the knot in this magnetic unravelled. There was only one way out of this whirlpool, and Ralph proposed it himself.

He came to me one night, pale as a specter, and said in a hoarse whisper that we must go at daybreak.

"Go!" I said. "Go where—to the city?"

"To the city—the devil—to the farthest ends of the earth!" he cried, raising his hands in a gesture of agony. "I said no more, but he said our mantles and a spot to bed, while poor Ralph walked the floor till morning."

With the first beam of the sun came the cry of the baby in the adjoining room, and Ralph came over to the bed.

"If it hadn't been for the child!" he said, and paused.

"Well, thank God, then, for the child," Ralph said. "You'll say so yourself some day."

We were aboard a steamer the next week, bound for the Spanish Main. From thence we set sail for Egypt; and heaven knows where the restless soul of my comrade had not drawn me.

At last he came to me himself. "I'm homesick, Hal," he said. "Let's get back to America."

Useless to dissent upon my rapture. I was the most disgusted and worn out pilgrim that the world had ever seen.

There were no perils for us by land or sea till we reached the Kilkenny. To get to the dear old mansion where alone the dearest old Quaker lady that ever was moved by the spirit to have such a son as Ralph, we had to take the river boat. And now the sun was setting over the familiar hills, the waters of the bay all aglow. I had reason to hope that in an hour we would be safe.

But just then Ralph started to his feet. I had hoped he was asleep; but there was a glimmering light in his eyes that told of brooding and discontent. "Come," he said, "before the light dies quite away I must have one look at the shore."

"Ralph," I cried, "don't! I ask it of you!"

But he was half way up the stairs—the stairs we had descended; and the others, the ones that led to May and the child, were as dark as the night. He took a look at the shore, and the light died away in almost a second.

"Yes, yes," he cried, "oh, come to me!" He drew her to his side, devouring her with his eyes, while her own fell—fell, filled with tears, under his burning gaze.

At that moment there was a cry of terror, a rush forward—too late. The child, who had climbed unnoticed upon the rail of the boat, fell overboard into the darkening water.

May struggled from the arms of Ralph, and would have thrown herself after the child, but I caught her, and held her tight, while Ralph plunged after the boy.

Hundred of people rushed to see; a train stopped on the bridge; a sort of paralysis fell upon all, except one little fishing boat; that one, impelled by powerful strokes, went after the swimmer and the child.

Once, when the little head—oh, how little it looked upon the big surging wave!—went under, the hands of the boatman seemed stiff with terror; a breathless second of despair followed; but Ralph was famous at swimming, and now his soul was in it. On he went, cheered by the multitude. Now the little head was seen again, the long curls of yellow hair drifting upon the cold green wave. The tide swept the light weight of the child to the bridge; and, just as it was sinking again, Ralph grasped the little waif and went under with it himself. Fainting and exhausted, battling, all clothed as he was, with the choking waves, he gave way at last, and a huge grom burst from the peo-

ple. But the boatman was now close at hand, and, dropping his oars, sprang into this gulf of blackness that seemed ready to devour him all.

But I saw the boatman's face as it went down, and took heart of grace. I wasn't a bit surprised when he came up with them both, and floated them with one arm to the boat, while with the other he cleaved the waters that seemed not to hinder, even to aid, their old comrade.

As the little boat, with its dripping cargo, came straight to our steamer, some of the women sobbed and others laughed with hysterical joy, while many a strong man could scarcely keep back the tears. One emotional fellow near by proposed, as a vent to his feelings, that a purse should be raised for the boatman.

"If it hadn't been for him, the father and child would both have gone under," he said, carrying his hat around.

When they came to me for a contribution I refused. In the first place, the way to my pocket was obstructed by the fainting form of May, and besides, it was ridiculous.

"You'd better give the money back again, now that you feel calmer," I said to the emotional chap. "It don't look well to pay a man for saving his own child, and I don't want any money; he's rich."

"But we mean the boatman," "So do I."

"Who in thunder is the other fellow, that that fellow of yours?"

"A passenger, that's all. Why, it's nothing. You, or I, or anybody would have done the same thing if we'd thought of it quick enough."

"Hum!" was the skeptical remark of this man, walking off with a hatful of money.

Half an hour afterward the little lad was cuddled close to his mother's heart; Ralph was lying back among the cushions in the cabin; Capt. Jack was close at hand, bursting all the buttons of an overcoat that the emotional fellow had insisted upon his accepting as a mark of his esteem, and looking at May and the child with all his honest soul in his eyes.

"Gracious God!" he said, going over to Ralph, "suppose you hadn't been aboard!"

"And suppose you hadn't been out with the boat?"

"Suppose we look above for a solution to these things," I said.

We slept that night at our old quarters at Capt. Jack's house on the shore. At sunrise the little chap was at his old trick, and the boatman was in his sleep in the adjoining room. Ralph grasped my arm. "Thank God," he said, "I thank God for the child."

"I told you so three years ago," I replied. "I'm cured now, Hal," said Ralph, "for once and all."

"You ought to be Ralph, it took a miracle to do it,"—*Harper's Weekly.*

**Time and Mode of Electing U. S. Senator.**

The act of Congress approved July 25, 1860, prescribes the time and manner of electing United States Senators.

The substance of that act is as follows: The Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting of the Legislature, proceed to elect a Senator to Congress in the place of such Senator going out of office, in the manner following: Each house shall open by a viva voce vote of each member present, and the person receiving a majority of all the votes of said joint meeting, a majority of all the members of both Houses shall be elected, and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock meridian of each succeeding day, during the session and take at least one vote until an election is accomplished.

The effect of this law is to prevent the postponement of electing a Senator from one session of the Legislature to another. The law is now in force, and requires the general assembly to proceed on the second Tuesday after the organization to the election, which time will be on the 19th of January.

**Cheek-and-Figures That Lie.**

(From the Springfield, Mass., Republican.)

The ground on which Stokes asks to be pardoned is a decidedly "cheeky" one, being nothing less than that he has really about served out his sentence already, and this is the fact that he was sentenced only a little over a year ago, October 29, 1873, to four years imprisonment. The way he figures it out is certainly ingenious.

In the first place, he claims that he was really in prison pretty nearly two years—to be accurate, one year, nine months and twenty-three days—in the police station and the Tombs, from the time he shot Fisk till he was finally sentenced. In the second place, he has served in the state prison one year, one month and 24 days, making two years, eleven months and 17 days he has already been under surveillance.

Thirdly, the warden of the state prisons the power to grant "for good conduct" a commutation of from two to four months in every year of a convict's term of imprisonment. He considers himself entitled to a commutation of two months on each of the first two years, and four months each on each of the last two years—in all, a whole year off from his four-year sentence, which, according to his novel style of figuring, would leave but fourteen days longer that he really ought to be imprisoned. This system of calculating must commend admiration for its ingenuity, whether it commend itself to Gov. Allen's judgment remains to be seen.

—An English capitalist offers to take the \$250,000 loan of Winston at ten per cent, conditioned on a slight amendment of his city charter.

# **THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD**

**Water and Feed.**

In a lecture before a British agricultural association, Mr. Cassie, of St. John's, said that the reason why whole grains appear in horse manure is because the horse is watered soon after being fed. The most of the water drunk by horses is absorbed in the stomach, and passes directly through the stomach to the large intestines, and grain just swallowed is liable to be carried along with the water, instead of remaining in the stomach.

**Orchard Grass.**

The Ohio Farmer says: Orchard grass is one of the most valuable grasses; it is as early as red clover, and is therefore the grass best adapted to sow with it. For hay it is productive, yielding a very heavy crop on rich land. It is very nutritious, and very palatable to all kinds of stock. It makes early pasture, will bear close and constant cropping; it blossoms with clover, and grows as large or larger burden of hay. It is somewhat inclined to grow in wet soil, and to remedy this it is well to harrow and roll it in the spring.

**Origin of Plants.**

The common garden pea and the field pea are natives of the south of Europe and Asia. Celery grows wild in most parts of Europe. The potato is a native of Europe, growing on the rocky shores of Britain and on the coast of the Mediterranean. The onion originated in India, and is now cultivated in both of those countries. It has been cultivated from time immemorial. The turnip is a native of Europe and Asia. Spinach was introduced into Europe by the Arabs.

The introduction of tropical America. The world is indebted to Asia for the radish. The beet is indigenous in the warmer parts of the Old World. The pumpkin and the squash, supposed to be varieties of one original species, are natives of Tropical Asia. The bean has been in cultivation from so remote a period that it is difficult to determine whence it originated, but it is doubtfully referred to the shores of the Caspian Sea for its primitive locality. Maize is supposed to be a native of America. Melons have never been discovered in a wild state, but are supposed to have originated in the south of Europe and Tropical Asia. The same doubt obscures the origin of lettuce, but it is considered a native of the East Indies. The parsnip first drew birth in England. The cucumber is a native of most parts of Europe. The home of the egg-plant is in the East Indies. Salsify, or oyster-plant, is found in meadows throughout Europe. Parsley grows on old walls and wells in the south of Europe. Cabbages and kale are varieties of the cabbage.

**For Preserving Fish—A French Method.**

A very simple manner of preserving fresh fish, and what is more, living, is the following: Place in the mouth of the fish a piece of bread soaked in brandy, wine or beer. Once intoxicated, envelop them in fresh grass, and place in a cool place. With this preparation, the carp can remain alive from fifteen to eighteen days, the pike ten to fourteen, the eel a month.

To preserve them to any extent, mix the substance of that act is as follows: The Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting of the Legislature, proceed to elect a Senator to Congress in the place of such Senator going out of office, in the manner following: Each house shall open by a viva voce vote of each member present, and the person receiving a majority of all the votes of said joint meeting, a majority of all the members of both Houses shall be elected, and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock meridian of each succeeding day, during the session and take at least one vote until an election is accomplished.

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juice is extracted, add two quarts of water, half an ounce of whole cloves, half an ounce of whole allspice, two grated nutmegs, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, a lemon, and orange peeling. Boil all well three hours over a slow fire, then add five pounds of sugar; after cooling strain through a flannel bag, then add two quarts of the best Monongahela whiskey or good brandy, according to taste.

**Green Corn Pudding.**—Grate closely twelve ears of green corn, put the gratings, with a quart of milk, into a covered tin pail, and set it in a kettle of boiling water; when hot, strain through a wire sieve, crushing with a spoon any particles of pulp that will not pass through; add a teaspoonful of sugar, and the beaten yolks of four eggs; pour back into the pail and stir till hot, but do not let it boil. Then stir in a coffee-cupful of rolled crackers and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Pour all into a buttered pudding pan, and bake till a good brown; then spread the top with the whites of four eggs beaten stiff, and mixed with a cup of sugar; let it stand in the oven till the eggs are cooked, but not browned.

**Tomato Catsup.**—To one peck of ripe tomatoes add one tea-cup of salt; three tablespoonfuls of black pepper; two do. cloves; two do. allspice; one large red pepper, fresh from the garden; four large onions, chopped fine; one tea-cup of brown sugar; one quart of good vinegar. Pour boiling water on the tomatoes to remove the skins, then cut up in pieces or mash in your fingers, and add the above ingredients, and boil two hours in a large porcelain kettle. Add a tea-cup of celery seed, if liked, and then mash it through a common colander. Put on the fire again and let it come to a boil, then add a small white hot seal the bottles, although it will keep a long time corked without being sealed. Dry all that will not pass through the colander for soup in the winter; but mash all through that will go, as it makes the catsup richer and thicker.

**A Few Words to Wives and Mothers.**

The women of our nation have been called as "Angels in Mercy," and they have proved true, not only on the battlefield, as we have often witnessed, but also in the sick chamber. It is they who have moulded the character of all our great men; they who have been the little ones that morning and evening prayer, and ever point them to the blessed Savior. They are ever to be found in the front ranks where any movement is on foot for the amelioration of the human race.

Their advice and counsel are often sought by husbands on matters of important business, and in all husbands would in every instance consult and counsel with their wives on all matters of business, and they would be less vice and bankrupt in the world, as they are noted for their quick perception and often surpass the shrewdest business man in judging of the value of property.

But, alas! how often are they deceived in regard to Life Insurance, they (many of them) seem to be at fault. They seem to look upon a Life Policy as a precursor of death. They often cry out, "I want money, I want money!"

Madam, that is a harsh expression. Could you not modify it by saying "love money," as many a devoted, unselfish husband has deprived himself of many of the luxuries and even the comforts of life that he may be enabled to carry a Life Policy. You are strong while a husband lives and loves you, but you are weak, oh! so weak, when you go upon the world's headless and penniless. Do not oppose Life Insurance, as by so doing you may be courting poverty and want. Fickle fortune may consign you to the midnight lamp and the needle as your only shield to keep the wolf from the door, and your little ones, too, may prematurely be consigned to the factory or workshop, where they will be deprived of your moral influence, and all of education, which is so precious to their future success and happiness. God pity those who pass through such a gate of sorrow. Remember that you live in a cold, uncharitable world. This friends that now surround you while in prosperity will visit you in your hour of trial and affliction and sympathize deeply with you, but they will give you no aid. They will freely bestow their benedictions but withhold their contributions. Your opposition to Life Insurance is unnatural and unreasonable. Therefore, take our advice and oppose it no longer.

—Terre Haute Express: "Gimme 3 cents worth of ginger-peel and a nickel's worth of ginger-bread," exclaimed a rural rooster from Lost Creek, yesterday, as he rushed into a confectionery.

"Dad died last week, and since I've come into my fortune, I'm kinder reckless."

A Sacramento lawyer remarked to the court: "It is my candid opinion, Judge, that you are an old fool." The Judge allowed his mildly-beaming eye to fall upon the lawyer a brief moment, then in a voice husky with suppressed emotion said: "It's my candid opinion that you are a fine fellow."

—Before Ben, Butler's gubernatorial campaign in 1873, a gentleman told him authoritatively that if he would keep quiet and wait till the next year he could be Governor of Massachusetts without any fuss. "My friend," said Butler promptly, "I'm much obliged to you, but I don't want anything I can get without a fuss."

No letter recommendation could be given to any medicine than this; that he who uses once lives to use and will use no other. Death to Pain receives the praise of all.

Our readers will please notice the prices of dry goods in St. Paul and govern themselves accordingly. D. W. Ingersoll & Co. are selling splendid French Merinos at 75c worth \$1.25. All wool Dress cloths 50c worth 75c, and other dress goods in like proportion. Also Blankets and shawls at still lower prices. They also retail all domestic goods at about the price by the bale at wholesale. Send your orders and get goods at living prices.

**THE NEW PILLS—A COMMENTARY.**

**More Manufacturing Power, New York: GENTLEMEN:—Your improved Falon Perfumes are the best in the market, and "Morse's Luxurine," for the hair, all that you claim—a superb hair dressing, exactly suited to the tastes of our finest customers.**

Yours respectfully,  
 CONDIT & LAMBE, Druggists,  
 Cor. Washburn and Sixth streets.  
 For sale by all druggists.

See what the Boston Clothing House says in reference to buying clothing.

# **A GOOD INVESTMENT!** With a Probable Chance of Realizing Largely **\$40 WILL BUY A SHARE IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED REAL ESTATE.**

The Managers of the CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF MINNESOTA have lately, as it is known, come into possession of a magnificent property on Summit Avenue, containing four hundred and sixty acres. The greater number of these acres have been reserved for the School, and already the work of building is begun, and is being pushed forward with energy, looking to the completion of a \$30,000 structure. The balance has been or is to be disposed of for the purpose of assisting in defraying the expenses of the original purchase.

With that same view, part of it is now offered for sale, along with other valuable property, the control of which the Managers have obtained from the State of Minnesota. The first Estate which the Managers have obtained is situated on Summit Avenue, between Dayton Avenue and Rice street. This property is one of those eighty residences which adorn the terraced bluffs that render St. Paul so marvellously beautiful among the cities of the Union, and Summit Avenue is a 60 foot street, and has the large stone mansion, stone lawn, office, &c. For dwelling contains 13 rooms, large and airy, to which may be added by a Mansard roof, at a very little expense. It is finished throughout in first-class style, heated with furnace and lighted with gas. Fronts is had the finest view of the river and city, to be enjoyed in St. Paul, and this, with its nearness to the street cars and center of business, render it as desirable as the best of the many beautiful homes of our wealthy citizens which adorn that locality.

(1) Eighty acres of the Industrial School Lands, lying upon and between Summit and Goodrich Avenues, subdivided into building lots from 1/4 to 1/2 of an acre each.

(2) Fifty-seven Lots in Summit Park Addition, value \$18,000.

(3) Sixteen Acres on the corner of Victoria street and Summit Avenue, embracing the cottage, villa, and sixteen lots, immediately opposite the site of the John Wain residence, and more fully described below.

(4) Sixteen Acres on the corner of Victoria street and Summit Avenue, embracing the cottage, villa, and sixteen lots, immediately adjoining the city limits of St. Paul, being property belonging to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of St. Paul. This is splendid property, both as regards soil and nearness to market, for garden purposes.

(5) Forty acres in Block of Section 5, subdivided into 2 1/2 acre lots, being part of the Industrial School property, and immediately adjoining that upon which the School is now being built.

In addition to the above real estate, arrangements have been made with the following **Daily and Weekly Papers:**

ST. PAUL PRESS, NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE, ST. PAUL, WESTERN TIMES, ST. PAUL, WANDERER, ST. PAUL.

Shareholders entitled thereto, to any of the above daily papers, or their equivalent in weeklies.

All the property mentioned is, as all will admit, first-class, and most eligibly situated. As regards the eighty acres of the Industrial School Lands, we may remark that on the adjoining reserved portion of the land will be built in a very short time a church (which as a result of the property being sold, and ultimately other important institutions. Add to this the speedy bridging of the Mississippi at this point, the central location of the land between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and it becomes apparent that this property will realize a large advance in value.

The sum required for the above real estate and the papers is \$144,000, to be divided into 3,600 shares at \$40 each.

The distribution will take place on or before the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, under the direction and control of a Committee of disinterested gentlemen, to be selected by the Board of Managers of the Industrial School.

All money will be paid to and held by the Hon John S. Prince, (Treasurer) Cashier of the St. Paul Savings Bank, by whom and his deputies, duly authorized, all











## NEWS OF THE WEEK

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.—The day in the Beecher-Clark case is completed and the trial will now commence....In the Republican senatorial caucus at Augusta, Maine, last night, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was nominated on the first ballot, as was Hon. Zack Chandler in the Republican caucus of the Michigan legislature....The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas have addressed special messages to the legislatures at their respective States in relation to recent affairs in Louisiana, recommending the adoption of a protest to the use made of the military to be sent to Washington....Rev. John Chapman, of the Home Mission Society, in his paper in the common jail, and asked that he be removed to a more comfortable place in conformity with the previous action of Congress in such cases, but, after a brief discussion, his application was denied....Mr. Charles Albert, Irvine's uncle, was again before the grand jury investigating committee, and again declined to tell to whom he said that nor-

[illegible]

nient to Thurston's resolution, adding the words "thereafter" and "if not inconsistent with the public interest." Senator Bayard spoke at length in favor of the original resolution. Finally Conkling's amendment was adopted. The speakers were Fenton, N. V., Trimball, Ill., Schurz, Mo., Davis, W. Va., Tipton, Neb., and Ferry, Conn., Republicans. Another speaker was designated by one of two unimportant particulars and passed. Adjourned to Monday.


It is known, just as a difficulty of two physicians was presented that Irwin's health would be greatly endangered by his longer confinement in the common jail, but by a vote of the board to let him go, Irwin refused to remain him to the personal custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Butler introduced a bill for a new act of the President to make under superintendence of appointees of the President, who is also to be the cause of the President. Referred to the judiciary committee. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill for the fair and equitable disposal of any bill arose and adjourned.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.							
Speaker—	Steele,	Owatonna,	Banker,	41 New York,	1839	Married	
Chief Clerk—	Kintyon, W. R.	Fergus Falls	Real Estate,	44 Mass.,	1864	Married	
Nicola, Sam. H.	Otter Tail,	B. Earth City	Lawyer,	33 Mass.,	1867	Married	
Assistant Clerk—	Faribault,	Owatonna,	Lawyer,	30 Pennsylvania,	1870	Married	
2d Assistant Clerk—	Steele,	Lacqui Parle	Real Estate,	29 Ohio,	1839	Married	
Enrolling Clerk—	Clark, Z. B.	Kasson,	Merchant,	32 Norway,	1866	Married	
Engraving Clerk—	Dodge,	Faribault,	Farmer,	49 Connecticut,	1865	Married	
Postmaster—	Nelson, L. G.	Hennepin,	Carpeniter,	44 Pennsylvania,	1856	Married	
Dunham, S. C.	Rice,	Faribault,	Farmer,	36 Norway,	1866	Married	
Sergeant-at-Arms—	Hennepin,	Minneapolis					
Re. the	Atst. Sg't-at-Arms—	Watsonwan,	St. James,				
the	Hove, Ole H.						

The property to be disposed of consists of 100 acres of house and lot, \$20,000; one house and lot, \$8,200; 5-acre lot, \$2,000; two 2-1/2-acre lots, \$1,000 each; one lot, \$1,200; 10 lots \$500 each; 16 lots \$750 each; 50 lots \$1,000 each. The property was offered from \$250 to \$725 each, and was sold at prices ranging from \$120 upwards.

**Milwaukee Produce Market, Jan. 9.**  
11:40 a. m.—Barley, January 1/37; Feed, rumsy 1/27; No. 3, 1/49. Hogs, live, 61; 20 lbs., 62 1/2.  
11:45 a. m.—Wheat, do., No. 1, 93c; No. 2, 89c; February 89 1/2; March 90; No. 3 hard 90 1/2.  
11:50 a. m.—Wheat, No. 1, 93 1/2.

**Chicago Produce Market, Jan. 9.**  
11:40 a. m.—Oat, live—wheat 115; corn 64 1/2; rye 3; barley 9.  
11:45 a. m.—Up to 11 a. m., receipts of hogs, 55,000; train receipts, 10,000. Demand for hogs, moderate; market active and firm for good to choice; common quiet and steady; sales at 56 to 58 cents per pound. Chicago live—wheat 115; corn 64 1/2; rye 3; barley 9.  
11:50 a. m.—Receipts of hogs, 10,000. Demand for hogs, moderate; market active and firm for good to choice; common quiet and steady; sales at 56 to 58 cents per pound. Chicago live—wheat 115; corn 64 1/2; rye 3; barley 9.



of all diseases of a nervous and private nature.  
The Physicians of the Institute may be consulted personally or by


**Chicago Produce Market, Jan. 9.**  
 11 A. M.—Car lots—wheat 118; corn 64  
 oats 7; rye 3; barley 9.  
 1:40 A. M.—Up to 11 A. M. receipts of  
 hogs 5,500; trains late; impossible to esti-  
 mate for the day; market active and firm  
 for good to choice; common quiet and  
 steady; sales at \$6.40@7.40 for common to  
 choice, and at \$6.90@7.25 for assorted pack-  
 ing grades. Beef, summer and in moderate

**W** No better recommend could be given to any medicine than this: that he who uses it once lives to use it again, and will use no other. Death to Pain receives the praise of all.

245-256

CHAS. ETHERIDGE,  
St. Paul, Minn

**THE GAULEX INSTITUTE,**  
Established 1961 and  
chartered by the Legis-  
lature for the treatment  
of all diseases of a nerv-  
ous and privatorate.  
The Physicians of the  
Institute may be con-  
sulted personally or by



**P. C. A.** Jan 11-16

**W. M. A. VAN SLYKE & CO.,** Commission Merchants, wholesale dealers in Grain and all kinds of Country Produce. No. 40 Sibley-st. St. Paul. References 1st Nat'l Bank, P. F. McQuillan & Co., Camp & Smith, Cheritree & Farwells, St. Paul.







# Wagons! HOME ITEMS

Have Just Received a Car Load of the Celebrated Milburn Wagons!

FOR SALE!

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware of Every description.

CHAS. A. HENK

JOHN MATHEIS CARPET HOUSE

Carpets!

Wall Papers and Window Shades, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains.

To the trade throughout the State, we can furnish goods in our line cheaper than ever before offered by any house in the State.

Salesroom No. 44 and 46 W. Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

J. C. OSWALD

Wholesale Dealer in

Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Wines and Cigars.

No. 4, Peace Opera House, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Marble Works

N. HERRICK & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES &c. 210 N. W. Second St. ST. PAUL, MINN. Orders delivered and set up by use of the Elevator or by railroads.

PAINTING

W. C. GALE,

DOES SIGN, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, SHAKOPEE.

327-329 Adams St. ST. PAUL, MINN. Will acknowledge and charge reasonable fee.

A. C. LASSEN.

Notary Public.

WACONIA, MINN.

Will acknowledge and charge reasonable fee.

J. W. ARCTANDER,

Attorney at Law.

Brackets Block, Rooms 6 & 7, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

has opened a branch office in Chaska, with Judge Sargent, where he can be found every Saturday.

DEUTSCH WIRD GESPROCHEN.

Hr. ARCTANDER ER KANN ADVOKAT.

HARNESS SHOP.

CHASKA, MINN.

The undersigned has on hand a large assortment of harnesses of all kinds, which he will sell cheap for cash. Good harness from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Repairing done on short notice. Those wishing a set of harness had better call on him before going elsewhere.

G. SCHUBERT, Prop.

R. J. S. RICHARDSON

Electrician.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

CHASKA, MINN.

Office his services to the surrounding country, and is prepared to treat thoroughly all Chronic and Acute Diseases.

E. H. LEWIS

Medicine and Surgery.

AT

G. A. DU TOIT'S DRUG STORE

CARVER MINN.

# HERALD AGENT CARRIER - G. A. DU TOIT

REDUCTION IN FARE.

The U. & S. L. Road has reduced the fare to Minneapolis to one dollar.

Minneapolis & St. Louis

Railway.

Trains going North, depart:

CHASKA, MINN.

Trains going South, arrive:

CHASKA, MINN.

Trains going North, depart:

CHASKA, MINN.

Trains going South, arrive:

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Auditors Office, Carver Co. Minn.

CHASKA, JANUARY 5th 1875.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.  
BAXTER & CHILD,  
Attorneys at Law  
CHASKA, MINN.  
U. A. CHILD.  
CHRIS. HENNINGSEN,  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,  
AT MYERS MUSIC STORE.  
Repairing a Specialty.  
CHASKA HALL.  
ANTON FEITZ.  
CLARK HOUSE.  
H. S. HOWE.  
AUG. KORIZEK,  
JEWELER.  
SCHMIDT and RICHTER,  
PORTERS & WHOLESALE.  
WINE & LIQUORS.  
FINCH & THEOBALD.  
Liquors & Wines.  
Minneapolis Resort.  
CHAS. KENNING.  
Over County Ins. Agency.

# The Weekly Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT & CO., Proprietors.  
VOLUME 13  
CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21 1875  
TERMS, \$1.50 Per Annum.  
NUMBER 24



A. L. DU TOIT, Publisher.  
H. A. CHILD, Editor.

## Legislative Notes.

From our own Correspondent.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
St. Paul, Jan. 10th 1875.  
The first ballot in the Senatorial contest was had to-day and resulted as follows: Ramsey 60, Donnelly 53, Davis 24, Chas. A. Gilman 3, C. C. Andrews 1, Wm. Lorehen 1, Thos. Buckham 1, H. H. Sibley 1, and W. D. Washburn 2. All who voted for Davis on the last ballot in the caucus Thursday night bolted Ramsey's nomination and stood by him. Austin and Washburn's friends voted for Ramsey or scattered. Four Democrats voted for Davis and seven scattered. The Democrats had their caucus at the Merchants last night, ten refused to join it and eight in addition left before a nomination was made, last night it looked as if fifteen or twenty would not vote for the nominee under the circumstances but out of regard for the time honored principle that the majority should rule the most of them voted for him. Messrs. Berry, Murray, Durant, Delano and Morse bitterly opposed Donnelly's nomination but excepting Morse voted for him, but as he drew only a lost spirit and the house and gallery was convulsed with laughter, but Donnelly has received his largest vote and can not be elected; he will not draw a single Republican vote and as a faithful chronicler of news I must say that he could not hold the Democratic vote were he in any danger of an election. If the Democrats remain firm and the Davis men stick they can name the next U. S. Senator though who the coming man is remains to be seen.  
The two houses met in joint Convention to-morrow and another vote will then be had. The Democrats will not be in haste to attempt to concentrate the vote on Davis now would result in the election of Ramsey who only needs fourteen more votes. It can not be denied that at least that number of Democrats at present prefer Ramsey to Davis. The Davis men have shown considerable pluck so far but when it comes to the selection of a Democrat or Ramsey the chances are they will return to the fold. So our Democratic friends must not be too confident of Democratic success.  
Of course legislation cannot progress until this Senatorial question is settled, about twenty five bills only have been introduced in the House and a like number in the Senate mostly of a local character. One of the most important is one by Col. Baxter amending the laws in relation to county commissioners. It is intended to break up the commissioner rings which have grown up in so many of the counties and to satisfy those who want a change to the superior system. The plan suggested by Col. Baxter for the election of commissioners will accomplish their object with less expense and will probably be adopted. It provides for choosing at the fall election one commissioner in the county at large who shall hold office for a term of two years and who shall be chairman of the board of county commissioners and for choosing at the town meetings in the spring, one commissioner in each of the commissioner districts who shall hold office for one year. The measure is favorably regarded by all who have considered it.  
Mr. Bosworth has introduced a bill to repeal the present rail road law which has cost the state not less than twenty five thousand dollars and has embarrassed the roads and driven capital from the state and robbed several towns of the advantages of competition formerly enjoyed without corresponding gain to any body. The bill will go through with but little opposition, even the grangers demand its repeal.  
Mr. Benz has introduced a bill to repeal the inebriate asylum law and to refund with interest the money illegally collected under its provisions.  
The chances are against this measure. Mr. Gaskill will immortalize himself by linking his name with a restraining liquor law which he proposes to introduce at an early day but I do not think any thing will come of it.  
To-day Mr. Benz from the frontier relief committee introduced a bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the immediate relief of grasshopper sufferers. The bill will be considered in committee of the whole to-morrow and probably pass under suspension of the rules.  
Only one of the four contested cases has been determined; the others are delayed by the Senatorial canvass. The testimony in the Chambers vs. Frazee case has been heard but no vote yet reached.

vs. Deury case is next on the docket. That threatens to pan out right. The evidence is immense in quantity, and includes a copy of the Bible as one of the exhibits.  
The people should not find fault that we publish below, Gen. Sheridan's celebrated "Banditti" dispatch, however as there is a glorious prospect for Grant to take charge of this little government of ours on his own hook, and that Sheridan will be prime minister (if everything works nicely) we give place to it as a sample of the orders that will be issued instead of recommendations like this:  
HEADQUARTERS,  
Military Division of Missouri,  
New Orleans, La., Jan. 5, 1875.  
Hon W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:  
I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas can be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress will pass a bill declaring them banditti they could be tried by military commission. These banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order and the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken except that which would develop upon me.  
(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,  
Lieutenant-General U. S. Army.

We've got our opinion of any man who would aspire to any office within the gift of a legislative body.—"Gazette."  
Sec. 4 of article IV of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:  
"Sec. 4.—The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature may be convoked) against domestic violence."  
We will forego as one of the original sections in the constitution, but it is practical use has become established under Grant's administration.  
THERE were fifty-one members in the Opposition caucus last night. The caucus nominated Ignatius Donnelly and the Pioneer bristled all over with denunciation of their action. It declared that the Democrats would repudiate the nomination. In the Legislature today Donnelly received 33 votes, or more than two-thirds of the total. That shows the extent of the Pioneer's influence among the Democracy.  
When 38 men promise to do a certain thing and only 22 do it, there is too much shrinkage to make life seem otherwise than a desert shore.—"Gazette."  
Grant's special message, to the U. S. Senate on Louisiana matters, is certainly a peculiar production for an executive document. It reads more like a political harangue than a State paper, and the great proportion of it is special pleading for the radical carpet baggers in that State, and a tirade of abuse against the conservatives, charging them with all the worst of that unhappy people. And he tries to make it appear that the military were justified in their course, but he certainly makes very bad work of it. His logic might do in a monarchial form of government but it will hardly find many advocates here.  
Frank Dagges having been a candidate for Asst. Clerk of the House this year for his defeat, in last week's News Ledger.  
About 16 legislators the flower of the State told—well, among the wiser people, they style such conversation as their "lying," but it wouldn't answer, of course, to say that a member of the legislature and a Republican at that, would tell a lie, and so I won't make the statement. I am however sorrier for them than for myself, for while my disappointment was only a temporary one, these chaps stand a good show of eternal damnation if they don't repent, and from what little I have seen of them, I am of the opinion that they will never do that.

## THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

Protests of Leading Democratic and Republican Papers.  
The Nation.  
The gist of the outrage is that the legislature of an American State, the absolute, final judge-like every other legislature—of the qualifications of its members, having a legal quorum, is the very act of proceeding to the discharge of its duties, is turned back and held to the street by an armed body sent on from Washington for that express purpose, without a shadow of excuse or even reason. We say without reason, for the pretence of Kellogg that the legislature was not organizing itself in a correct way is a mere sham. The constitution of Louisiana does not make Kellogg judge of the organization of the legislature of that State any more than it does of the legislature of Massachusetts. We do not get, however, the full flavor of the outrage without recalling the fact that as on the present occasion, the troops are called in to turn an adverse majority out, two years ago they were brought out for the opposite purpose of seating a favorable majority; and this time the members were turned out on the strength of returns on their face ridiculous, unfair, and fraudulent, while two years ago they were seated on the strength of a midnight order, illegal on its face, issued by a drunken United States judge, while Congress is still considering the question, what is the legal government of Louisiana?  
Grant the Law Maker.  
New York Tribune.  
Here is a pretty serious condition of affairs. The unquestioned facts of public notoriety about which there can be no dispute whatever—present a very grave and serious question for the consideration of Congress. If President Grant may interfere in the organization of a State Legislature, as there is no question that he did interfere in Louisiana, and may use the army to enforce the United States to reject members claiming seats, as the army was used under the President's orders, the people of other States ought to know it, and to know by how far a tenure they remain the powers and privileges of local self-government. And this is a question that in the sober judgment of a very patient people will not bear being trifled with or put off or dismissed, as not being of sufficient consequence to interrupt the regular order of proceedings. For if members of the Louisiana Legislature may be marched out between files of Federal soldiers at the will of the President, members of any Legislature in the Union may be. If that is to be the order of proceedings in contested elections, there is nothing to hinder the President from dictating the political character of every Legislature in the land. And it is to be feared that his dictating Legislature and vouching for the functions of law making that is the plain issue of it, and every intelligent person who has watched the progress of these events has observed it.  
Republican Party doomed.  
New York Evening Post.  
We do not pretend to imagine what course Congress will take in view of these astounding events in New Orleans. But one thing is sure, the neglect of President Grant and his advisers to deal promptly and satisfactorily with Kellogg will cause the Louisiana question to supersede the financial question as the most important one before the country. Unlike the financial question, the settlement of the troubles in Louisiana is a subject upon which men can agree and will agree. Passive acquiescence or open assistance in depriving the citizens of any State of this Union of the right of self-government will be fatal to the existence of any political party. No part of this country will brook the Government of any other part of it by military power in time of peace, and unless Congress compels the President and his counselors to retract their steps, the Republican party is doomed to ruin from which no "caucus agreement" can save it.  
Sheridan, Chief Executioner.  
New York Times.  
We are at a loss to make out what Gen. Sheridan's ideas of the constitution under which he lives, or of the functions of Congress, to say nothing of the powers which may rightfully be exercised by a Lieutenant General in the Army. The first of all suggestions that Congress should pass a bill declaring a certain class of the people of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, "banditti," how many he would include in this class does not appear, nor does he explain since what date in our history it has been usual for officers in the Army to presume to state to Congress as to the conduct of a civil war. But a moment afterwards a still better idea strikes him and he says, "It is possible that the resident would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken except that which would develop upon me." If this means

## THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

anything it means that Gen. Sheridan would forthwith proceed to hang or shoot as many persons as he chose to bring under his own descriptions of "banditti." We have then a plain proposal that the President shall "declare" an indefinite number of citizens "banditti," and that Gen. Sheridan should then deal with them without benefit of Judge or jury. This would certainly be a resolving government into its primitive elements, but there is a shorter cut still with Gen. Sheridan might have recommended. It is for the President to declare the Constitution and all its amendments annulled, shut up Congress, put down all the newspapers, and then proclaim himself Dictator, with Gen. Sheridan as his sole Minister and chief executioner. If Gen. Sheridan had advised this course at once, he would scarcely have shown a greater lack of regard for the law than he has done in his most extraordinary, and we must add disgraceful Dispatch of Jan. 3.

The revenues of the government have so fallen off says a Washington telegram, that there is no prospect of a reduction of the public debt for some months to come. High tariffs and high taxation in every direction, with the political folly which has demoralized the industry of the cotton and sugar growing States, has made a very sick bird of the one that laid your golden eggs, Messrs. rulers at Washington. Better stop before you quite kill your goose.—"Di patch."

It is feared by the friends of W. S. King that he has committed suicide.  
John Frank  
Merchant Tailor  
AND  
DEALER IN  
Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, and  
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.  
Clothing made to order on short notice.  
Good work guaranteed and cheap for cash.  
Shop next door to National Hotel,  
CHASKA, MINN.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of the Eastern District and County of Carver and State of Minnesota, given 7th day of December, A. D. 1874, in an action wherein Alon N. Doy is plaintiff and Anna M. Grant and Samuel D. Grant are defendants in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants for the sum of (\$47.50) four hundred and seventy-four and 50/100 dollars a transcript of which decree and judgment is herewith filed for the use of said Court has been to me delivered.  
I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor in the front door of the court house in the Village of Chaska, in said county of Carver on the 6th day of February at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day all the places and parcels of land which are in said judgment described, and which are situated, lying and being in the County of Carver and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to-wit: Lots (6) six and (7) seven in block No. 201 fifty-nine in the Village of Waterson, Carver county Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Carver, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to raise the amount due said plaintiff for principal and interest on his said judgment, and the costs of said sale, and which may be sold separately without injury to the parties interested.  
Dated this 14th day of December A. D. 1874.  
F. E. DU TOIT, Sheriff of Carver County.  
PECK & MCLELLAND,  
Attys for Plaintiff.

H. J. KENNING,  
Architect and Builder  
CHASKA, MINN.  
Has permanently located in Chaska, and will do all kinds of drafting, accurate measurements, given. Also will do all kinds of building, either by contract, or furnish any amount of men by day at the lowest possible figures. All work done in the best of workman-like manner. Any amount of references given if required. Also practical mill-wright and machinist.  
Those wanting work done in my line will do well by giving me a call before going elsewhere.

MLINERY.  
Mrs. F. Satter.  
Is constantly in receipt of, and at all times supplied, with a full assortment of  
Fashionable Millinery Goods.  
DRESS TRIMMINGS, ORNAMS,  
NETS, &c., &c., &c.  
Dress-Making promptly attended to.  
She therefore invites the patronage of the ladies of Chaska and surrounding country, confident that they can render ample satisfaction specially as to 253 2/3 211 1/2

Fletcher, Loring & Eyre  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS  
CLOTHING, &c.  
Masonic Block, Nicollet Avenue, opposite the Post Office. Oldest House and largest stock in the city.

## HOLD WHAT HAVE YOU HERE!

Bixby's Death to Pain!  
His popular remedy sells upon its merit, and is warranted in the following cases. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach, Throat, Diarrhoea, Colic, Pains, Burns, Frost, Bites, Chills, Malaria, Bruises and Pains of all kinds.  
IT IS NO HUMBUG! as he who uses it will testify. It is sold by Druggists generally. If our druggist does not keep it, have him send you a box of Bixby's Ointment, Minnesota. Sent free on receipt of retail price. Put up in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. bottles.  
FOR SALE BY  
FRANKEN & STARKEN Chaska,  
J. S. NELSON Carver.  
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER,  
St. Paul  
Wholesale & Gen

Farm for Sale.  
A valuable farm, situated about one and one fourth miles from the city hall, in the Village of Benton, Carver County Minn., is offered for sale. There is on the farm about 120 acres of improved land, excellent plow land, meadow and timber. Also an abundance of clear pure water. This is one of the most desirable farms in Carver county. It will be sold on easy terms. For particulars apply to L. L. Baxter of Chaska, or to the undersigned at his wagon shop in Benton Village.  
Dated Oct. 22d 1874. JOHN WEINMAN.  
Oct 22d 1874.

State of Minnesota  
County of Carver  
District Court, 8th Judicial District.  
Herman Wagner against Ferdinand Thies, Willie A. Warner, Catherine Warner, Abbie S. James and F. James James.  
The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants: G. A. Warner & Willie A. Warner You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action filed in this Court at Chaska, in said county of Carver, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.  
Dated Oct. 6th A. D. 1873.  
BAXTER & PECK  
Plaintiffs Attorneys Chaska Minn.  
December 21st February 11th.

VICK'S  
FLORAL GUIDE  
For 1875.  
Published Quarterly—JANUARY  
NUMBER just issued, and contains over 100 PAGES, 500 ENGRAVINGS, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, COLORED PLATE, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German.  
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.  
New Goods, New Prices!  
AT A. C. LASSENS.  
WACONIA, MINN.  
I hereby announce to the citizens of Waconia and vicinity that I have a complete stock of  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
Boots, Shoes,  
GLASSWARE,  
CROCKERY,  
And everything usually kept in a country store.  
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
Dec 7 ly

Theo. Kennig,  
CARPENTER & BUILDER,  
Office near Minneapolis Depot, Uptairs.  
CHASKA, MINN.  
Specifications for buildings on short notice. Contracts filled on reasonable terms, and all work guaranteed.  
Public Auctioneer.  
The undersigned has been duly authorized to act as auctioneer in this County and respectfully solicits a share of the patronage from all friends of this County. Terms reasonable.  
Chaska July 2nd 1873.  
JACOB BYHOFER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE  
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Edward Dunn late of Hancock Carver county, Minnesota, now deceased to present the same to the Judge of Probate of said county of Carver to be by him audited. That six months from December 20th 1874 has been allowed by the said Probate Court for all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said deceased for adjustment, and unless presented within that time will be forever barred.  
A term of Probate Court will be held every first Monday of the month.  
Dated Chaska December 14th 1874.  
PATRICK COLBERT,  
JOHN HOGAN,  
MICHAEL DUNN,  
Executors.

Discontinuation of Partnership.  
Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Chas. Lagerstrom and L. K. Kog and A. J. Carlson under the firm name Lagerstrom, Skog & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all claims against the said firm shall be paid by the said Lagerstrom, Skog & Co. before the said day of December 14th 1874.  
Dated Waconia Creek Nov. 23d 1874.  
C. LAGERSTROM,  
ANDR. L. SKOG,  
A. J. CARLSON.

Have just opened a new Drug Store and offer for sale a complete stock of  
DRUGS & MEDICINE  
Perfumery.  
Fancy,  
And  
Toilet Article  
Prescription carefully compounded all hours from the purest Medicines.  
FRANKEN & CO

MONITOR HOUSE.  
West Minneapolis, Minn.  
FERANT'S BLOCK, 1st Street.  
This hotel is newly furnished and centrally situated, with good stable attached, offers superior attraction to the travelers and business men.  
FRANK DANK.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.  
CHASKA, MINN.  
JOHN KERKER, Prop.  
Board by the day or week for reasonable prices. First class saloon attached. Good stable attached to the premises. Travelers will find house very comfortable with me.  
Garden City House.  
CHASKA, MINN.

This hotel is newly furnished, and centrally situated, with good stable attached, offers superior attraction to the public. Charges moderate.  
WM. BRINKHAUS, Prop.

NEW  
FURNITURE  
AND  
VARIETY STORE!  
BY  
VAN SLOAN & DOLTE.  
AT  
Young's Old Stand, 2d St.  
New Furniture of every description, CHEAP FOR CASH.  
Repairing of chairs, tables, &c., done neatly and promptly. Pictures framed on short notice.

HILL GRIGGS & CO.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Wood & Coal  
[St. Paul, Minn.]  
We have on hand the largest and best  
FUEL  
Ever offered for sale in the city, at prices  
DEFY COMPETITION.  
NEW STORE.  
At Waconia, Minn.  
BY ADOLPH EISELINE.  
Keeps a full stock of general merchandise and will pay the highest market prices for produce.  
Dec. 17-ly

WAGONS! WAGONS!  
JOSEPH EISS.  
Has now on hand and for sale  
LUMBER WAGONS, LIGHT DRUMS, LE and SINGLE WAGONS AND BUGGIES.  
He will sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction to his customers.  
Those in need of anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Call at his shop. The large building just above the city hall is his place.

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## President's Message.

In Response to the Senate Inquiry on Louisiana Affairs.

To the Senate of the United States: I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th inst. asking for any information in your possession or that of any officer or part of the army of the United States with the organization of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana or other branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of an armed organization in that State hostile to the government thereof and intent on overturning such government by force.

To say that the lawless political affairs of that State since its organization has become well known is a part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousand and to the bloody riots of 1868, and any recent cases or to any late action of the Federal authorities.

Preparatory to the election of 1872 a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans without regard to law and right, and to the end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came to open the canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, Wm. P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit on the equity side of the United States circuit court for Louisiana, and against Warmoth and others, who had obtained possession of the returns of election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted and for general relief. To enable the court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed. The proceedings have been widely denounced as an unconstitutional interference by the Federal judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, which amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgment of suffrage of citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the federal judges before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by these amendments and these acts, extend to State as well as other elections. That it is the duty of federal courts to enforce the provisions of the constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy. Section 15 of said act, after numerous propositions therein, to prevent an invasion of the 15th amendment, provides that the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act, and of the act amendatory thereof, Congress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's bill in the above named case does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the court, that no such case can arise under the act.

That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality of rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new and to some seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the 13th amendment to the constitution. While the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine, were illegal; but while they are so held and considered it is to be forgotten that the mandate of his court had been contemptuously defied, and that they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order.

Doubtless the Judge of this Court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who contempt his orders and injunctions, but in punishing the consummation of wrong which he has indicated. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said acts specially provide for the use of the army and navy when necessary to force judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see such process was executed according to the judgment of the Court.

Resulting from these proceedings through various controversies and complications a State administration was organized with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4 of the constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain; but any more certain than that the election was a gigantic fraud and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office and in my opinion was more right to it than his competitor.

On the 30th of February, 1873, the committee on privileges and elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they are satisfied by testimony that the manifest fraud in the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and they add that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud in defiance of the wishes and intentions of

the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of its statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the crime in Louisiana about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly a fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformation and misjudgment as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force in some points of the State, the appointees of Gov. Kellogg, and on the 13th of April in an effort to that end a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare.

To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Wood of the U. S. Circuit Court, the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said in the case on trial: There are many cases of this kind, and I proceed to state some of them in the process of hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed they can correct me. After giving the origin of the difficulty which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the parish judge and sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored people, which led to some fighting in which quite a number of negroes were killed and taken prisoners, 15 or 16 of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the court house. They were captured. About thirty-seven were taken prisoners. The number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark, when they were led out three by three and shot. Most of the men were shot to death, a few were wounded, not mortally, and by supposing them to be dead, were afterwards, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the leader, Nelson, named on the indictments. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in the affair were left unburied till Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a deputy marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds, the great majority in the heart, most of the time in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House, six dead bodies found under a warehouse, all shot in the heart, but one or two of which were in the breast. The only man injured from the beginning to the end of the troubles of their class were Harriot and Harris. The Court House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. After the affair Emory demanded the officers which they had led to act as police judges.

These are the facts in this case as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would be just, but it is a lamentable fact that the insuperable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservatives of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal usurpation and despotism the attempts of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Force denunciations ring through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped by justice, and no law can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity, to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and notorious crime.

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On the 30th of February, 1873, the committee on privileges and elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they are satisfied by testimony that the manifest fraud in the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and they add that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud in defiance of the wishes and intentions of

the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of its statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the crime in Louisiana about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly a fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformation and misjudgment as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force in some points of the State, the appointees of Gov. Kellogg, and on the 13th of April in an effort to that end a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare.

To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Wood of the U. S. Circuit Court, the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said in the case on trial: There are many cases of this kind, and I proceed to state some of them in the process of hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed they can correct me. After giving the origin of the difficulty which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the parish judge and sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored people, which led to some fighting in which quite a number of negroes were killed and taken prisoners, 15 or 16 of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the court house. They were captured. About thirty-seven were taken prisoners. The number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark, when they were led out three by three and shot. Most of the men were shot to death, a few were wounded, not mortally, and by supposing them to be dead, were afterwards, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the leader, Nelson, named on the indictments. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in the affair were left unburied till Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a deputy marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds, the great majority in the heart, most of the time in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House, six dead bodies found under a warehouse, all shot in the heart, but one or two of which were in the breast. The only man injured from the beginning to the end of the troubles of their class were Harriot and Harris. The Court House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. After the affair Emory demanded the officers which they had led to act as police judges.

These are the facts in this case as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would be just, but it is a lamentable fact that the insuperable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservatives of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal usurpation and despotism the attempts of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Force denunciations ring through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped by justice, and no law can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity, to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and notorious crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Conshatka. Some of them were Republicans and some-holders under Kellogg. They were therefore doomed to death. Six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounce all efforts to that end and boldly justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases which cannot here be detailed. For example T. C. Crawford, Judge of the parish, and the Deputy Attorney of the 12th Judicial District of the State, on their way to Court, were shot from their horses by men in ambush, on the 8th of October, 1872, and the wife of the former in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband because he was a Union man; of efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime which, to use her language, left two widows and nine children destitute.

bottom of it. The Deacon was a spectator of the disturbance. Now, he enjoyed, he said, a right good, well matched cock-fight, but for the time he forgot his prejudice against the little chap, and fearing that he would be killed by his large rival, he parted the disputants. But as the little fellow was gaily, and seemed anxious to settle the difficulty, he right there, the Deacon said, he "All right my covey, go on and win the reward of youthful indiscretion," and he sat down on a barrel to see it out. They squared off, looked each other in the eye for a while, taking measurements, when the dunghill let drive and handed the Shanghai one that staggered him. The Shanghai gathered himself, took the measure of his antagonist, and jumped right on him, to maul him. But the dunghill won't there. Before the giant got done falling, he was basted about a dozen times by the light-weight. This was about the programme of the whole campaign, which consisted of but few brief engagements, the Shanghai coming out with an eye knocked out.

After that the Deacon's blood chicken, though favored by his master, exhibited considerable fear of his rival. He would hide away in the bushes, seek the company of his love in stealth, pick up his food hurriedly and by jerks, and grow with great caution. Whenever he discovered himself accidentally in the proximity to his rival he would light out with great precipitation. Going his one good eye on the dunghill, he did not seem to think there was anything else in the world, and went plunging around the Deacon's farm, tearing through the tomato vines, the mashing down the peas, upsetting the ash-barrels, wrecking the flower-pots, and never stopping in his blind career until he came up against the house, or other substantial structure. This thing went on until the Deacon's premises were well nigh laid waste. So at last, as a remedy, he was forced to send the dunghill to the butcher, to be slaughtered.

After that the Shanghai was contented and happy. He ate up the surplus products of the farm and made himself profitable. When he had got away with all the peas, tomatoes, cabbage and other things that he liked on the plantation he commenced on the Deacon's vineyard. Of course the Deacon looked upon this as a great loss, and the end of the brief game season he, while sitting on the back steps, looking over his farm, saw the Shanghai at work in the vineyard. The grapes were then few and roasted high. The Shanghai looked upon him, and with a straight standing jump—the Deacon swears—of four and a half feet high, would yank down a bunch every pop. There was one very beautiful large purple bunch at the top of the vine, about seven and a quarter feet above the ground. The rooster would leap







ADVERTISEMENTS.

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L. L. BAXTER, H. A. CHILD.

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DEALER IN

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AT MYERS MUSIC STORE.  
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Repairing a Specialty.

**CHASKA HALL.**

EAST MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
BY  
**ANTON FELTZ.**

No. 6, main street, north of Bridge Square,  
keeps constantly on hand choice Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars. Give me a call, and try some ten  
year old bourbon.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Corner of Hennepin Avenue and  
Fourth street.  
Opened November 17th 1874, and furnished  
with all modern improvements.  
F. W. HANSUM, Proprietor.  
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**H. S. HOWE,**

Proprietor of the  
**CENTRAL DINING HALL.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
In Academy of Music Building. Meals at  
all hours.

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Corner of 1st Street and Nicolet Avenue.

All kinds of gold and silver working  
neatly done, watches, clocks &c.,  
repairs, gold and silver plating  
done a specialty.  
Buys old gold and silver. Work can  
be sent by express and will  
be returned promptly.  
All work guaranteed. dec 3, 6m.

WM. SCHMIDT, FRANK RICHTER.

**SCHMIDT and RICHTER.**  
PORTERS & WHOLESALE  
DEALERS IN

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No. 17 & 19, Sibley St.  
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ESTABLISHED A. D. 1855.

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Wholesale Dealer in  
**Liquors & Wines,**  
Direct Importers of  
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371 Third St., between Exchange and Eagle  
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CHASKA, MINN.  
CORNER 2d & CHESTNUT ST. CHASKA.

Keeps on hand the choicest Wine, Liquor  
and Cigars. If you want a good cigar or a  
good drink, give me a call. Come and try  
some 6 year old bourbon.

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CHASKA, MINN.

Announces to the public that he is  
prepared to do all kinds of  
work in his line at the low-  
est possible prices.

Will furnish all materials at Min-  
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**Carver County Ins. Agency**

Attention Farmers and Free-  
holders of Carver County.

If you wish to have your property in-  
sured against damage by fire or lightning,  
or your crops in the field, against hail,  
in good reliable, time tried, and fire tested  
companies, call on Henry W. Busse at  
Carver, Minn. who represents eight of the  
best companies, now on record. Rates  
low, and plenty of money on hand to pay  
their share of losses.

# The Weekly Valley Herald.

A. I. DU TOIT & CO., Proprietors.

VOLUME 13

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28 1875

TERMS, \$1.50 Per Annum.

NUMBER 25

**The Valley Herald**

Official County Paper.

**A. I. DU TOIT, Publisher.**  
**H. A. CHILD, Editor.**

Where is Bill King? They want  
him at Washington.

A new Territory is to be formed of  
the northern part of Dakota, to be called  
Pembina, with Bismark as its capital.

Major Dyke is a great joker, and so  
are all of Ramsey's friends. So said Dr.  
Pyle in 1869.

Only thirtythree more working days  
for the Legislature and nothing done  
and if the senatorial contest continues,  
it will not be very expensive publishing  
the laws passed. No great loss without  
some small gain.

Grant is urging Congress to make large  
appropriations for the Navy, and as soon  
as that is done he will want the army ap-  
propriation increased. What is it for? Is  
he preparing for a third term to last for  
life?

The Congressional Republican cau-  
cuses have decided to support Grant.  
Sheridan and Kellogg in the Louisiana  
outrages. So be it. They are complac-  
ing the rope that is to strangle the Re-  
publican party, and how the people will  
rejoice when it gives up the ghost.

The Tilton vs. Beecher suit is still  
progressing and Moulton is yet being  
cross examined (Wednesday.) Nothing  
new has been developed by the testimo-  
ny, but Moulton brings out the essen-  
tial points more prominent than in any  
of the statements.

The Press says there are no stones ly-  
ing around loose worth mentioning, in  
St. Paul. If there was a \$500. bill under  
them, wouldn't they be worth mention-  
ing though?

The Legislature adjourned last Fri-  
day until Tuesday so that the members  
could go home and rest a few days from  
their three weeks arduous duties—Oh!  
how tired they must be, (of the senator-  
ial contest.)

The Congressional sub-committee to in-  
vestigate Louisiana matters reported ag-  
ainst the present Kellogg, Grant and Sher-  
idan Legislature, and of course there is to  
be another committee sent there, who will  
have their report made before they start.  
That is the way Grant has of doing it,  
and it seems that he has enough pliant  
tools in congress to do his bidding.

E was testified, before the Pacific  
Mail Investigating committee last week  
that he paid W. S. King, out of the  
corruption fund, \$125,000.

Bill swore that he never received a  
cent of that fund either directly or in-  
directly; and what injured innocence he  
and his friends assumed during the last  
campaign, when it was even hinted that  
he made his money as a lobbyist.

Congressmen, Foster, Phelps and Pot-  
ter, being two republicans and one democ-  
rat, say in their report on the Louisiana  
trouble, that the people of the state of  
Louisiana did have a free peaceable and  
full registration and election in November  
1874 when a clear Conservative majority  
was elected to the Lower House of the Leg-  
islature, of which majority they were de-  
scribed by the unjust, illegal and arbitrary  
action of the returning board.

But Grant sustains the legislature or-  
ganized by Kellogg and the army.

The Dispatch of Saturday says; every  
stone within four blocks of the Metro-  
politan has been turned over within the  
past twenty-four hours to see if Ram-  
sey's \$500. (via Major Dyke) was un-  
derneath.

The Dispatch says:  
That Davis' friends, if they hang  
together are masters of the situation and  
can dictate who shall be Senator.

Then for God's sake hold on boys.  
Hold until the cow's tail drops off!—  
Gloucester Register  
Hall means the 'Sacred cows.'

## Regulating Railroads.

The Potter law of Wisconsin is not the  
balm desired by the people of that state  
and the prospect is it will be repealed; or  
modified in such a manner that its author  
will not recognize it; and our own "Gran-  
ger's law" has been repudiated by them-  
selves and everybody else, who has the  
best interests of the state at heart.

Do away with this eternal harping on  
railroads, and take off the abominable tar-  
iff on iron, steel and everything else, and  
rail roads will be built and operated for  
one third less expense, and then they will  
be able to carry freight and passengers  
cheaper, and still be a paying investment.

It is a notorious fact that but few rail-  
roads have, for the past year, paid any  
interest on their bonds which are being  
returned from the old countries in large  
sums.

The only statute necessary in regard to  
the whole matter is one affirming the con-  
stitutional provision that rail road com-  
panies shall carry freight and passengers  
for just and reasonable rates and without  
discrimination, and provide a penalty for,  
and damages to the person injured by,  
the violation of any of its provisions.—  
This done and the carrying trade will regu-  
late itself.

Great is the rejoicing over Zack  
Chandler's defeat for re-election to the  
U. S. Senate from Mich. and may we  
all rejoice to see those extreme radicals  
defeated and liberal minded men take  
their places in the councils of the na-  
tion. Judge Christianity, Chandler's  
successor, has been one of the Judges of  
the Supreme Court of the State for  
seventeen years and a part of that time  
Chief Justice, and is said to be in favor  
of hard money, a revenue tariff and  
conservative on constitutional questions.

If he is all that we do not care whether  
he be called republican or democrat.

Col. Morrow says in his report on the  
condition of affairs in the Red river  
country: If the expressions of the  
people are to be believed, and I do be-  
lieve them, there is a sincere desire to  
live quietly, under the protection of the  
constitution of the United States, and  
enjoy the blessing of the national gov-  
ernment; but there is no disputing the  
fact that the protection afforded by the  
Federal administration to the govern-  
ment of the present State exasperates  
the cause of bitter personal and political  
feeling in the breast of nineteen-twenti-  
eths of the whole inhabitants of the  
State.

Major Merrill's vile stories of sou-  
thern outrages and Sheridan's banditti  
manifesto is completely refuted by the  
report of Col. Morrow, which is endorsed  
by Gen. Emery; and by Gen. Sher-  
man in the following language:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4, 1875.

This paper is most respectfully forward-  
ed to the Secretary of War with a re-  
quest that he submit it for the personal  
perusal of the President: I know of no  
officer of Col. Morrow's rank who is  
better qualified to speak and write of  
matters like this, and his opinions are  
entitled to great consideration. I pro-  
pose to have some knowledge of the peo-  
ple of that section, white and black from  
a long residence among them before the  
war and several visits since, but I shall  
not intrude my experience on the con-  
fusion in which the subject is enveloped.  
[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

## U. S. Senators.

Andrew Johnson was elected to the  
United States Senate on Tuesday and on  
the declaration of the vote, the greatest  
excitement prevailed.

He addressed an audience of ten thou-  
sand people in the evening. His old  
admirers, throughout the country, who  
are counted by millions, will rejoice to  
see him in the Senate Chamber and to  
have an opportunity of meeting some of  
his old persecutors face to face and on  
equal grounds.

The Rhode Island Legislature broke  
the "dead lock" on Tuesday and elected  
Gen. Burnside to the U. S. Senate.

By a combination of the opposition in  
the Nebraska Legislature Thayer was  
defeated and O. S. Paddock elected to  
succeed Tipton.

In Wisconsin Carpenters chances do  
not brighten and there is great hopes of  
defeating him. "It never rains but  
pours."

The St. Paul Press bristles all over with  
rage and disgust, at the idea of Mr. Ram-  
sey or one of his friends using any corrupt  
arguments to obtain votes.

On motion of Mr. Ingerson in the House  
yesterday a committee of three was ap-  
pointed to investigate Ramsey's alleged  
bribery (via Major Dyke). Call it a loan.

## Legislative Notes.

From our own Correspondent.

St. Paul, Jan. 26th, 1875.

The senatorial dead lock foreshadowed  
in my report last week, continues. The  
fifth ballot was had to-day resulting as fol-  
lows: Ramsey 50, Donnelly 50, Davis  
22, scattering 15, not voting 10, of those  
absent and not voting five are for Ramsey  
and five for Donnelly; so we are all present  
the vote would have stood Ramsey fifty-  
five, Donnelly fifty-five, Donnelly having  
gained during the week Wells, Liberal  
and Delano, Democrat; Ramsey has gained  
Merz, Democrat, and Smith, Davis Repub-  
lican, and lost Pettit, Clement, Page, Fin-  
neth, Warner, Berg and Hines. Davis has  
lost Smith who voted to-day for Ramsey,  
and Rice who voted for Pillsbury, though  
Rice cannot be regarded as a permanent  
loss as he is understood to be out skim-  
ishing. The scattering vote is cast for  
Washburn, Pillsbury, McMillan, Judge  
Berry, Gen. Sibley and Lochren, and has  
varied but little during the week. To-day  
we had a sensation, in the joint convention.  
Senator Hubbard allowed to the rumors  
which were afloat in the press and on the  
streets, of improper influences which were  
said to have been brought to bear to aid  
one of the candidates before the conven-  
tion in securing his election, and moved  
that Representatives Ingerson and Gaskill  
be invited to explain these stories so far  
as their names had figured in connection  
with them. Mr. Ingerson said he found  
himself placed in very embarrassing cir-  
cumstances. Some of the statements made  
by the papers in relation to his case were  
entirely erroneous, but there is some foun-  
dation in fact for the statements which  
have been made. He was offered a bribe  
of \$500, by one Major Dyke, to vote for  
Senator Ramsey. The offer was made in  
the Billiard Hall at the Metropolitan and  
again renewed on the streets. This fact  
becoming known cost Senator Ramsey  
three votes on Thursday and four to-day.

Major Dyke, however, explains that he had  
no thought of offering the man a bribe,  
but admits that he urged him to vote for  
Ramsey and said he would give five hun-  
dred dollars out of his own pocket if the  
contest was settled, as he was tired of it.

Mr. Gaskill said he was invited to Senator  
Ramsey's room and when he and Ramsey  
were alone, Ramsey said to him, that  
through the influence of his friends he had  
consented to become a candidate for elec-  
tion, and being a candidate he disliked to  
be beaten; that he wanted his (Gaskill's)  
vote and if there was any little favor he  
could do for him, he could name it and  
if in his power it should be granted. This  
statement was rather thin to found charges  
of bribery upon and fell flat on the con-  
vention; but that of Ingerson is important  
and will probably be investigated. The  
Democrats meet in caucus again to-night  
and while some are anxious to take up  
a candidate who will unite the party and  
who will draw from the opposition, the ma-  
jority seem determined to fight it out on  
that line if it takes all winter. Donnelly  
still hopes to draw some Republican votes  
and for an election; but as I said last week,  
I do not think he will realize either. He  
still lacks nine votes of the full opposition  
strength and will need 10 more to elect  
him. From the present outlook about  
Friday the Democrats will present a new  
candidate. Five of the nine Democrats  
who refuse to support Donnelly go to make  
up the twenty two votes cast for Davis.

Of course legislation is at a stand still  
and little is being done. The House Fri-  
day passed a bill appropriating twenty-  
thousand dollars for the relief of the fron-  
tier. Senator Mealy has introduced a bill  
to repeal the rail road law of last winter  
and a similar bill has been introduced in  
the House by Representative Bosworth.

Bills have been introduced in both branches  
to bring the Farmers Mutual Insur-  
ance Company of Minneapolis, within the  
restrictions that other companies are placed  
under by the general Insurance Law.

Mr. Morse introduced to-day a bill sub-  
mitting an important amendment to the  
constitution of the State. It prohibits the  
investment of the permanent school fund  
in anything except Minnesota State and  
United States Bonds, unless legislative pro-  
positions are approved by a vote of the  
people. This removes it entirely beyond  
the grasp of venal legislatures.

The Chambers vs. Frazee contested case  
was to-day decided in favor of the sitting  
member. The Box vs. Deury case is made  
the special order for to-morrow.

## Senatorial Contest Latest.

At the democratic caucus last night,  
Donnelly sent in a letter of withdrawal  
which was accepted and Hon. Wm. Lochren  
of Minneapolis was nominated with but  
three dissenting votes.

It is reported that Ramsey has tendered  
his resignation as a candidate but a few  
days friends advise him to hold on a few days.

If the Davis men or any republicans are  
sincere in the desire to have an honest,  
upright and capable man for United States  
Senator they certainly will vote for Wm.  
Lochren, a better choice could not have  
been made by the democrats.

## "For God's Sake Don't send Andy!"

A Nashville special to The Courier  
Journal of yesterday says that the fol-  
lowing dispatch was sent by Roderick  
R. Butler to the Republicans in the  
Tennessee legislature:  
"For God's sake don't send Andy here.  
We would rather have the devil at once.  
This is what we all say from Gen.  
Grant down."

Belknap's "We all" receives some  
elucidation from this dispatch. It is  
understood to include the whole crew  
"from Gen. Grant down" to the most  
rabid carpet-lagger. And as the in-  
formation comes from the extreme lower  
end of the descending scale, we presume  
it is authentic.—St. Louis Republican.

But Andy is going anyhow.

The people are jealous of their liber-  
ties. They will permit no arbitrary  
assumptions of power. They have writ-  
ten in their constitution the limits of  
Executive authority, and they will not  
have these limits transgressed. Topeka  
was the fire-brand which consumed the  
Democratic party, and New Orleans  
furnishes the torch from which a similar  
conflagration will consume the Republi-  
can party. These are facts for action,  
as well as for reflection. The Republi-  
can party wrote its doom with the pen  
of Sheridan's sword. Let it be warned  
in time.—Pioneer.

## How to Cure a Sore Throat.

"One who has tried it" commu-  
nates the following item about curing a  
sore throat: Let each of your half mil-  
lion readers buy at any drug store one  
ounce of camphorated oil and five cent's  
worth of chloride of potash. Whenever  
any soreness appears in the throat, put  
the potash in a tumbler of water, and  
with it gargle the throat thoroughly;  
then rub the neck thoroughly with the  
camphorated oil at night before going to  
bed, and also pin around the throat a  
small strip of woolen flannel. This is  
a simple, cheap, and sure remedy.

## ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY

AND  
SIOUX CITY & ST. PAUL  
RAILROADS.

Passenger Accommodation.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.  
Chaska 9:00 A. M. Shakopee 9:18 A. M.  
" 5:10 P. M. " 5:30 P. M.  
Shakopee 9:25 A. M. " 9:45 A. M.  
" 5:10 P. M. " 5:30 P. M.

These Companies now offer in  
Southwestern Minnesota  
900,000 Acres  
OF THE  
FINEST LAND in the STATE.

At low prices.  
On long credit.  
With easy payments.  
At low rates of interest.

These lands are very productive,  
Easy of cultivation,  
Convenient to markets, and to  
Villages, Churches & Schools.

Alternate sections mostly occupied by  
actual residents: climate pleasant and  
healthy.

For circular giving full information, or  
for prices of particular lands, apply by  
letter or personally to "Land Department"  
of either Company, at St. Paul, Minnesota.  
J. W. BISHOP,  
General Manager.

## H. J. KENNING,

Architect and Builder

CHASKA, MINN.

Has permanently located in Chaska,  
and will do all kinds of drafting, accurate  
measurements given. Also will do all  
kinds of building, either by contract, or  
furnish any amount of men by day at the  
lowest possible figures. All work done in  
the best of workman-like manner. Any  
amount of references given if required.  
Also practical millwright and machinist.  
Those wanting work done in my line  
will do well by giving me a call before go-  
ing elsewhere.

## MILLINERY.

Mrs. F. Salter.

Is constantly in receipt of, and at all times sup-  
plies, with a full assortment of  
Fashionable Millinery Goods.

At  
DRESS TRIMMINGS, ORNATE,  
WASH, &c., &c., &c.,  
Dress-making promptly attended to.  
She therefore invites the patronage of the  
ladies of Chaska and surrounding country, con-  
fident that they can render ample satisfaction  
speci ally 18 10 1875 18 12 11 11 14

## Fletcher, Loring & Eyre

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS  
CLOTHING, &c.

Masonic Block, Nicollet Avenue, op-  
posite the Post Office. Oldest House and  
largest stock in the city.

## HOLD WHAT HAVE YOU HERE!

**Bixby's Death to Pain!**  
his popular remedy sells upon its merits, and  
is warranted in the following cases. It  
cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head-  
ache, Toothache, Earache, Sore  
Throat, Diphtheria, Colic Pains,  
Burns, Frost, Bites, Chil-  
blains, Bruises and all Pains  
of all kinds.

IT IS NO HUMBUG! as he who uses it will  
testify. It is sold by Druggists generally. If  
your druggist does not keep it, have him send  
it to L. BIXBY, Owatonna, Minnesota.  
Sold free on receipt of retail price. Put up in  
50c. and \$1 bottles.

**FOR SALE BY**  
**FRANKEN & STARKEN** Chaska,  
J. S. NELSON Carver.  
**NOYES BROS. & CUTLER,**  
St. Paul  
Wholesale Agents

**Farm for Sale.**

A valuable farm, situated about one and one  
fourth mile from the steam mill, in the Village  
of Benton, Carver County Minn., is offered for  
sale. There is on the farm about 120 acres of  
improvements; excellent plow land, meadow and  
timber. Also an abundance of clear pure water.  
This is one of the most desirable farms in Car-  
ver county. It will be sold on easy terms.  
For particulars apply to L. L. Baxter of Chaska,  
or of the undersigned at his wagon shop in  
Benton Village.  
Dated Oct. 22d 1874. JOHN WEINMAN.  
Oct 22d 1y.

## State of Minnesota

County of Carver }  
District Court, 8th Judicial District.

Herman Wagner against Ferdinand Thies  
Willie A. Warner, Catharine Warner, Abbie  
S. James and Freeman James.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named  
defendants: Catharine Warner & Willie A. Warner  
You and each of you are hereby summoned  
and required to answer the complaint in this ac-  
tion which has been filed in the office of the  
Clerk of this Court at Chaska, in said county,  
and to serve a copy of your answer to the said  
complaint on the subscribers, at their office in  
Chaska, in the County of Carver, and State of  
Minnesota, within twenty days after the service  
of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day  
of such service, and if you fail to answer the said  
complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plai-  
ntiff will apply to the Court for the relief de-  
manded in the said complaint.  
Dated Oct. 6th A. D. 1874.  
BAXTER & PECK  
Plaintiff's Attorneys Chaska Minn.

December 31st February 11th.

## VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

For 1875.

Published Quarterly.—JANUARY  
NUMBER just issued, and contains over 100  
PAGES, 500 ENGRAVINGS, descriptions of  
more than 500 of our best Flowers  
and Vegetables, with Directions for  
Culture, COLORED PLATE, etc.—The most  
useful and elegant work of the kind in the  
world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Pub-  
lished in English and German.

Address,  
**JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.**

## New Goods. New Prices!

AT A. C. LASSENS,

WACONIA, MINN.

I hereby announce to the citizens  
of Waconia and vicinity that  
I have a complete stock  
OF  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
BOOTS, SHOES,  
GLASSWARE,  
CROCKERY,  
And everything usually kept in a  
country store.  
Give me a call before purchasing  
elsewhere. dec 7 1y

## Theo. Kenning,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,

Office near Minneapolis Depot, Uptairs.  
CHASKA, MINN.

Specifications for buildings on short  
notice. Contracts filled on reasonable  
terms, and all work guaranteed.

## Public Auctioneer.

The undersigned has been duly authorized to  
act as auctioneer in this County and respectfully  
solicits a share of the patronage from my old  
friends of this County. Terms reasonable.  
Chaska July 23d 1873.  
JACOB BYHOFER, Auctioneer

## Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the co-part-  
nership heretofore existing between Chas. Lager-  
strom, And L. F. Fog and A. J. Carlson under  
the firm name Lagerstrom, Fog & Co. has  
been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and  
Charles Lagerstrom will collect all demands  
due the said firm and pay all demands against  
it.  
Dated Stevens Creek Nov. 23d 1874.  
C. LAGERSTROM,  
A. J. CARLSON,  
A. J. CARLSON.

## WAGONS! WAGONS!

JOSEPH ESS.



of enough to elect him United States Senator.



## MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

Report of R. R. Commissioners for 1874

The Minnesota Railroad Commissioners have just issued their annual report from which we make the following suggestive extracts.

The result of these preliminary observations and inquiries, which occupied the months of April and May, was the belief that largely the evils of railroad management complained of in this State have been unjust discriminations, from competition between roads at certain points where rates were reduced, and excessive charges at the more numerous non-competing stations. That it has not been so much a cause of complaint, that the aggregate charges and revenues of the companies were too great, as that the above discriminations have been made, and the imposition of excessive charges by one road on freight transferred from another road in order to induce the carriage of freight over the whole line of one road, even though that was the longer route, to the best market, or only to an inferior market. To these, however, of just complaint should be added that the railroad companies by their officials engaging, directly or indirectly, in the traffic—buying and selling—a commodity, which should not be regarded as a legitimate function of transportation companies.

### UNREMARKABLE CONDITION OF MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

In determining reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of freight and passengers, the commissioners found that they could not be guided by any rule of remunerative interest or dividend on the legitimate cost of roads and the expense of maintaining and operating them, for the reason that the tariffs established by the companies themselves, excepting the river division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, have not produced revenues that were at all remunerative. Of those companies having lines wholly within the State, two are in the hands of receivers; three others have defaulted in interest upon their debt, and two have resorted to finding interest for a term of years, while the remainder of the roads within the State have maintained their conformity to the law in the schedules upon stockholders in one form or another. The lines within the State constituting parts of lines beyond the State, are enabled to lean for support on the longer lines, having heavy traffic in the older States, to which they belong.

The newness of the roads in this State, having light traffic from the sparseness of population in our large territory, many of the roads extending into the sparsely settled western and northern frontiers, sufficiently accounts for the small revenues of the railroad companies.

### PREPARATION OF SCHEDULES.

In view of these facts, it was left to the commissioners, guided by the rates previously charged by the companies, reduced and modified where shippers gave evidence of higher rates than seemed reasonable—to so graduate rates in conformity to the law, as to be equitable, established, as not oppressively to reduce the revenues of the roads and yet to effect material savings to the people, and to do away with the evils of discrimination which have been referred to.

The reductions which the committee effected were in rates of passenger fares, and freights on the great staples of production of the State, grain and lumber; these indeed constituting more than three-fourths of the business of the roads.

The work involved in preparing schedules for the several roads, was exceedingly difficult, involving an almost infinite number of complex considerations. The commissioners, aided by their aid A. J. Mead, Esq., of the law, who had a large experience in railroad transportation. The result of their labors was embodied in schedules for the several railroads in the State, published on the 24th day of July, and a revision of the schedules of the St. Paul and Pacific company, which schedules, in sheets, accompany this report.

There has been a general and substantial compliance with the law on the part of the railroads, no willful violation of the law, no complaint having been made of violations.

### REDUCTIONS EFFECTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

From a table, where will be seen a reduction in passenger fares, varying from ten to twenty per cent. on seven of the railroads. This does not include the St. Paul and Sioux City road and connections on which former rates were restored December 1st.

If those rates are continued one year, and the business equals the last year, reported, the aggregate reduction to passengers would be \$69,722.42.

It would be impossible to tabulate the innumerable changes in freight rates, but we have approximately estimated the reduction to shippers on the two articles of grain and lumber at \$200,000, for one year. We are confident this is below rather than above the result. (By the way, the business of one of the roads, it was ascertained that about 75 per cent. of passenger earnings was derived from sale of full fare tickets, 25 per cent. from mileage and other reduced fares. By the same process the proportion of freight earnings from grain and lumber was found to be 75 per cent. of the whole.)

### PRO RATA FEATURE OF THE LAW.

The pro rata feature of the law, that provision which equalizes the charge for transportation over a given distance on any line of railroad, than over the same distance elsewhere on the line for the freight or passage, is shown in practice to be unequal and objectionable in certain cases where special circumstances, like those hereafter indicated, seem to afford an exception to the general and abstract justice of the principle. For example, the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, its main line, extends from St. Paul to Mankato, and thence to the western boundary of the State. The first eleven miles of the road, between the cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, has the local business, as well as the through traffic of the whole line and branch lines, of at least seventy thousand people. There is no other quality distance on the road that has the local business of one-twentieth of this population. It is obvious that the heavy traffic of the frequent and crowded trains between these cities can be done at less cost than the light business of the western half of the main line, or, indeed, any other part of the road. The company, adapting its rates equitably to this difference in cost, charged three cents per regular passenger fare, and only about two and a half cents per mile for round trip tickets between these cities, while the fare on all other parts of the road was five cents per mile. The commissioners were satisfied that the rate of five cents per mile on the whole road was unreasonable, and established that as a maximum rate. Under the law they had made no exception, and discriminating to secure a lower rate between the cities named. The company, to protect

itself in the legality of the higher rate on the generally advanced fare on this first eleven miles to fifty-five cents (from thirty), single fare, and seventy-five cents for the round trip, (from fifty cents).

The conclusion forced upon the commissioners, from such facts is, that any amendments to the law should be in the direction of flexibility, that the rates may be varied to equitably adapt them to the circumstances affecting cost and profit of service on different parts of the same road.

Another example of the equitable necessity of varying rates, is where water transportation comes in competition with railroads, as during the season of navigation on the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. If the railroads along these rivers must maintain an unvarying rate that will be remunerative on all parts of their line, they are precluded from competing for freight during the season of high water and cheap river freights—the absence of this competition the railroads would tend to higher river rates. The railroads can often carry return freights, rather than have cars go empty, at rates that if uniformly maintained would be very inadequate.

These and like facts and considerations, lead us to recommend such changes in the more rigid features of the law as would allow adaptation of rates to varying and particular circumstances.

### POSSIBILITY OF THE LAW.

It has seemed to the commissioners to be the true intent and policy of the law of 1874 to prevent and remedy abuses on the part of railroad companies rather than to assume State management of the roads, and that the wisest course is to interfere as little with the control and regulation of the roads by their owners and managers as is consistent with the protection and correction of any abuses. This State having so early in the history of its railroads asserted its rightful power to so far regulate and control these indispensable and beneficent agencies of material and social development, as to protect the people from evils and oppressions that are felt in other communities, the success and usefulness of the law may be regarded as largely consisting in the mere fact of its affirming and securing from the railroad corporations acknowledgment of such authority on the part of the State. The certain effect will be to check and repress the growth of evils that have scarcely any present existence here, but which the experience of the older States demonstrates, are sure in time to develop.

### ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC EXTENSION.

It is to be regretted that during the past year no work has been done on the uncompleted portions of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

The limited extension of time by acts of Congress and of the State legislature for the completion of this road, renders it important that this work should speedily be resumed. Comparatively little remains to be done to complete the road to the national boundary. Assurance is given that a road in the Canadian Dominion, under the Red river to the settlement of Manitoba, will be completed in time to make connection with the St. Paul & Pacific road.

The construction of this road, and secure the construction of this road, will be a great boon to the settlers in Red River Valley, and largely contribute to the development of Northwestern Minnesota.

### WINONA & ST. PETER ADDITIONAL GRANT.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1865, which granted to this State four sections of land in addition to the six sections given in 1857, in aid of the construction of railroads, has been carried into effect by the State granting the lands to the several companies to which the original grant had been excepted in the act of 1857. It is doubtless safe to say that the failure to transfer the additional four sections to this company was an unintentional error. It was not discovered until 1873, before which time, as successive sections of the road of this company were completed, the Governor of the State acting under the belief that the necessary legislation had been had transferring the lands to the Winona & St. Peter company, on the same conveyances of the four sections in common with the six sections of the original grant. The company undoubtedly believed that the grant intended to them, and were therefore induced to continue the construction of their road to the western boundary of the State. The lands must revert to the United States unless confirmed to the company that constructed the road in aid of which they were granted, the terms of the act being that the lands were to be "subject to the disposal of the State of Minnesota for the purpose aforesaid, and no other." Good faith would seem to require that these lands be confirmed to the Winona & St. Peter company on the same terms that were made to other companies respecting the additional grant of 1865.

It would be eminently proper that an adjustment be had with this company of pending questions respecting taxes on lands sold or contracted to be sold, as well as direct taxes to the State on gross earnings.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

#### LENGTH OF TRACK.

The whole length of railroad in the State at the end of the year reported, June 30, 1874, was 1,893 miles. This does not include sidings or count as two roads one track used in common by two roads, as in the case of Milwaukee & St. Paul and St. Paul & Sioux City from St. Paul to Mendota. (Since the 30th of June, and not reported, the Wells & Mankato road has been completed, adding forty miles, making the total length of the track 1,933 miles.)

#### RATES AND EXPENSES.

[These and other summaries are made up from company reports, which, as will be seen by tabulated statements, are by no means complete. For example, the interest liabilities of the companies is much greater than the amount above reported.]

The entire earnings of all roads reported were \$6,104,669.18. Of this \$1,524,927.03 was derived from passengers, and \$4,579,742.15 from freight; the balance from miscellaneous sources was \$337,007.77. This shows an increase of earnings over the reported year before of \$658,564.45, equal to about twelve per cent. The total operating expenses of all roads were \$4,022,335.77.

The total net earnings were \$1,542,333.41.

The average gross earnings per mile were \$3,272.40.

The average operating expenses per mile were \$2,437.12.

The average net earnings per mile were \$814.76.

The average operating expenses were 75 per cent. of gross earnings.

In addition to operating expenses proper, the companies report taxes paid during the year \$140,640.29. Interest

paid \$1,909,331.01. Other expenditures, for construction, equipment, rents, &c., \$561,049.18. Two companies report dividends paid to amount of \$301,445.83.

(It will be seen by reference to tabulated statements elsewhere, that interest on debt was paid by only part of the companies, so that the above amount reported paid does not show the whole liability for interest.)

### MILEAGE AND TONNAGE.

The number of passenger train miles run during the year as reported, were 1,054,092. (This does not include the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.)

The freight train miles, as reported, were 1,747,558.

Total train miles during the year, 3,215,100.

The total number of tons of freight moved during the year was 1,434,913. (Does not include Winona & St. Peter Railroad.)

Of this 505,940 tons were carried by the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The whole number of passengers carried during the year was 1,012,506.

The number carried one mile was 367,907,798.

ACCIDENTS.

The number of persons killed during the year was 10. Of these, two were passengers, eleven were employees, and three other persons.

Fifty-seven persons were injured, of whom three were passengers, forty-eight were employees, and six were other persons.

Two passengers were injured by causes beyond their control, and one by his own misconduct or want of caution.

The two passengers were killed by their own misconduct, or want of caution.

Of the employees killed, seven were from causes beyond their control, and four by misconduct or want of caution.

Of the employees injured, twenty were from causes beyond their control, and twenty-six from their own misconduct or want of caution.

Of other persons, three were killed and five injured by their own misconduct or want of caution.

One passenger was killed to \$27,001, and one injured to \$351,300 train miles, or one killed to \$18,453,890, and one injured to \$2,302,599 miles traveled by one passenger; or one killed to \$50,233 and injured to every 337,502 passengers transported.

Fourteen employees and other persons killed, and fifty-four injured to \$3,315,100 train miles; or one killed to \$236,785 train miles, and one injured to \$1,630 train miles.

### LANDS.

The whole number of acres of land certified to the companies up to July 1, 1874, was 6,444,680 acres.

Of this the companies report sold 568,500 acres, and as having contracted to sell 278,020.

The companies report having received from sales and contracts \$3,202,404.80, to July 1, 1874.

The average price reported by any company is \$5.23 per acre. The highest average price reported by any company is \$8.36 per acre.

Wm. R. MARSHALL, A. J. EDWARDS, JOHN S. LARSEN, Commissioners.

St. Paul, Dec. 1, 1874.

### Great Need of Large Rifled Guns.

A Special Message From the President to the Senate and House of Representatives.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December, 1873, while inviting general attention to all recommendations made by the secretaries of war, your special attention was directed to the importance of preparations for war in the armament of our sea coast defenses. Proper armament is of vast importance to the nation. The latter can be supplied very speedily for the emergency purposes, which needed. The former cannot. These necessities have increased steadily and pertinence as years roll by. I have now again the honor to call special attention to the condition of the armament of our fortifications, and the absolute necessity for their improvement by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon. The large expenditure to supply the number of guns for our forts is the strongest argument that can be adduced for a liberal annual appropriation for their gradual accumulation. In time of war such preparations cannot be made. Cannon cannot be purchased in open market. If supplied at a notice that they will be the product of years of experience. I have herewith enclosed copies of the report of the chief of ordnance and the board of ordnance officers, on the trial of 8-inch rifle, converted from 10-inch smooth bore, which shows very conclusively the great superiority of utilizing these useless smooth bore and making them into 8-inch rifles, capable of piercing seven inches of iron. The 1,204 10-inch Rodman guns should in my opinion, be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by chief of ordnance of \$25,000, to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended.

While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions, the determination of the best and most economical methods of providing guns of still larger calibre should not be longer delayed. The experience of other nations, based on the new conditions of defence brought prominently forward by the introduction of breech-loading guns, and the use of heavy metal and rifle guns, of not less than twelve inches in calibre. These enormous masses, hurling a shot of 700 pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of modern defenses. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can only give the data necessary for determination of the question. A suitable proving ground, with the facilities and conveniences referred to by the Chief of Ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity. The guns now ready for trial cannot be experimented with without funds, and the estimate of \$250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable, and is strongly recommended. The constant appeals for legislation on the armament of our fortifications ought not to longer to be disregarded, if Congress desires in peace to prepare the important probability of war, and war must inevitably lead to disaster.

This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Executive Mansion, Jan. 20, 1875.

### WASHINGTON COMMENT.

[Associated Press Telegram, Jan. 20.]

The President's message to-day, repeating the recommendation in his annual message relating to the armament of fortifications, and in time of peace prepares for war, naturally raises the question among members whether there was any probability of war with a foreign power, and whether the President has any knowledge leading to such a preparation. Some of the members could see no ground for fear, while others thought possibly some serious difficulty might arise be-

tween the United States and Spain, and it was therefore proper that our ports on the Gulf should be prepared against a sudden assault by Spanish vessels, in event of hostilities growing out of the Cuban question.

### The Result of Railroad Legislation.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 16.]

The action of Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, in asking the Legislature to modify the Potter law, it having been found defective in many points, gives great satisfaction to the railroad companies in this city.

One Wm. E. Taylor, and I. M. Division of Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The freight train miles, as reported, were 1,747,558.

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tween the United States and Spain, and it was therefore proper that our ports on the Gulf should be prepared against a sudden assault by Spanish vessels, in event of hostilities growing out of the Cuban question.

### THE BEECHER-TILTON TRIAL.

Continuation of the Cross-Examination of Francis D. Moulton.

New York, Jan. 19.—Now that the cross-examination of Francis D. Moulton has been begun, even greater interest, if possible, seems to be taken in the trial, and from an early hour this morning crowds besieged the entrance to the Brooklyn City court room. But a few minutes were required in which to pack the space allotted the public when the inside doors were opened. The counsel were all early in their places. Mr. Moulton and Tilton arrived together, and Mr. Beecher and wife, accompanied by the wife of their son Frederick, entered precisely at 11 o'clock, as the court was being formally opened. Mrs. Field, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Raymond occupied their accustomed places.

When the jurors were called Wm. H. Davis was missing and nearly ten minutes were wasted in waiting his arrival. As soon as he took his seat the cross-examination of Moulton was continued by ex-Judge Porter.

Mr. Beecher was in the habit of visiting me about twice a day during the trial, but Tilton objected. Tilton and I went often on fishing excursions together, and visited watering places. I visited Narragansett with him in the summer of 1882. We did not go together; did not visit Washington, together, and I was in sympathy with Tilton in the woman's rights movement, and visited Newport to attend a meeting with him. I acted as counsel for Tilton in his dealings with Bowen. The contract for the railroad was settled for \$7,000 from May, 1871, to May, 1873.

I received various sums from Mr. Beecher, in all about \$6,000 or \$7,000. I have not counted them, but I have not four times; never visited her; my acquaintance with her was slight. I have not unfriendly in our relations.

Mr. Beecher once in Richmond, in March, 1871, while I was acting as the mutual friend of these parties.

I did not hear of Victoria Woodhull's entry from Tilton before it appeared and did not approve of it.

Counsel read a letter from Tilton written to a complaining friend, and witness said it was deposited with me by Tilton.

I know Mrs. Woodhull, and I met her first in the spring of 1871. I met her at her house at New York. The next meeting was at Tilton's house, shortly after April, 1871. I could fix the date of seeing her by the card published in the *World*. It was shortly after the card was published. Before that interview I never saw her. The second interview took place a day or two after the first. I had a conversation in Tilton's presence. I saw her after that time from time to time, the last two times in the spring of 1872. I think it was in her house on Sixth street.

When I met her Tilton was with me. I was usually there the evening when Mr. Beecher and I were together, and I never was in the same house when she was staying over night and never traveled with her. I can remember, however, that on two occasions when Mrs. Beecher and I were together, she was in the house, and I saw her. I have made statements to her with regard to the stories against Beecher, and she has never denied them.

I never mentioned the name of any Tilton in connection with Tilton; do not know that I read all of her published statements, and I do not remember what I said. I got the general drift of it, however. I saw her after that time, and Beecher and I were together, and I never was in the same house when she was staying over night and never traveled with her. I can remember, however, that on two occasions when Mrs. Beecher and I were together, she was in the house, and I saw her. I have made statements to her with regard to the stories against Beecher, and she has never denied them.

I had no conversation with Tilton about Beecher's presence at a lecture to be delivered by Mrs. Woodhull. Never told Tilton her name, or her address, or her whereabouts. I was at Tilton's on the evening when Mr. Beecher and I were together, and I never was in the same house when she was staying over night and never traveled with her. I can remember, however, that on two occasions when Mrs. Beecher and I were together, she was in the house, and I saw her. I have made statements to her with regard to the stories against Beecher, and she has never denied them.

I disapproved of Beecher's letter and was against its being made public. I advised against its publication, and the one generally called the sworn statement.

Do not know how Mrs. Woodhull got the story, but do not know the address of the publisher. Reported what occurred at Beecher's on that occasion to Tilton. I condemned Beecher's address to Tilton, and Beecher did not see Tilton nor communicate with him through me, advised silence on the part of Beecher in relation to the Woodhull publication.

Although I never read it I had full knowledge of its contents obtained from people who had read it. I only read all that portion prejudicial to Beecher and relating to the Woodhull publication.

None of the changes in the card published by Beecher in the Brooklyn *World* in 1873 were made by me. They were made by Kinsella, the editor.

Counsel read the letter which stamps the story against Beecher, and witness said why these changes were made, but they were all the work of Kinsella. I told Beecher I thought it was a mistake to call an investigating committee.

In accordance with the view of my legal adviser, Gen. Butler, I refused to publish Beecher's copies of letters and documents in my hands. Gen. Butler was my friend and adviser, but he was never paid a fee by me or my firm. He was counsel for us against the custom house, but he was counsel for Jaynes, the special agent of the Treasury Department. His advice was to refrain from publishing the letter. We had a controversy with the government at that time, but he was not instrumental in arranging matters between Jaynes and Beecher's affairs. We conversed about them.

I have been to counsel who were engaged by Tilton, but I never contributed to the extensive publications from time to time.

Counsel here sought to show that witness had been indicted and was pursued under a writ of habeas corpus by him, but these the court ruled could not be brought in evidence.

Mr. Evans argued that witness was an interested party, as he was implicated in all these suits, and they wanted to show witness was hostile to defendant.

The court assumed that witnesses had already shown they were hostile, when he said their clients had been indicted, and they ruled all these statements, offerings and suits, growing out of them, not admissible.

Witness then offered each separately, and they were in turn ruled out and exceptions taken to each ruling.

New York, Jan. 20.—Judge Neilson was on the bench of the Brooklyn City Court early this morning, and the body of the hall and gallery were crowded with people, and soon afterwards crowded by Mr. Beecher's two sons were present. Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Field and Mrs. Sherman were in their accustomed seats. All the counsel, with exception of ex-Judge Porter, were promptly on time. The defendant and wife came into court about a quarter of an hour after the formal opening of the court.

Mr. Moulton was called to the witness stand, when Evans stated that ex-Judge Porter was unable to be present as he was suffering from a severe attack of influenza. He suggested that the cross-examination of witness be divided between Gen. Tracey and himself.

Mr. Beech opposed this, as it was not

proper, but advised that the cross-examination be laid over until ex-Judge Porter was able to resume his duties.

Mr. Evans proposed that he should resume the cross-examination and would be assisted by Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beech objected, on the ground that such a plan would be improper and out of order.



## Wagons!

Have Just Received a Car  
Load of the Celebrated  
Milburn Wagons!

### FOR SALE!

Hardware, Stores and Tinware of Every description.

Chaska, Minn.

**P. HENK**  
**JOHN MATHEIS**  
**CARPET**  
**HOUSE.**

## Carpets!

Wall Papers and Window Shades,  
Damask, Lace and Muslin  
Curtains.

To the trade throughout the State,  
we can furnish goods in our line cheap  
er than ever before offered by any house  
in the state.

Salesroom No. 44 and 46 W. Third  
Street, St. Paul, Minn.

## J. C. OSWALD.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Bourbon and Rye Whis-  
kies, Brandies, Gins,  
Wines and Cigars.

No. 8, Pence Opera House,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Minneapolis Marble Works

**N. HERRICK & SON,**  
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Etc.  
Established in 1854, between 3d & 4th Sts.  
Work delivered and set up by one of the firm.  
Chaska or Carver without a

## PAINTING

**W. C. GALE,**

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND  
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,  
**SHAKOPEE.**

All orders left at E. G. Hall & Co's  
Drug Store, Chaska, Minn., will be promptly  
attended to.

## A. C. LASSEN.

Notary Public,

WAGONIA, MINN.

Will acknowledge and make out Deeds,  
Mortgages, Etc., at all times. Charges rea-  
sonable.

## J. W. ARCTANDER,

Attorney at Law.

Brackets Block, Rooms 6 & 7,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

has opened a branch office in Chaska, with  
Judge Sargent, where he can be found every  
day.

## HARNESS SHOP.

CHASKA, MINN.

The undersigned has on hand a large  
assortment of harnesses of all kinds, which  
he will sell cheap for cash. Good harness  
from \$35 to \$40. Repairing done on short  
notice. Those wishing a set of harness  
had better call on him before going else-  
where.

G. SCHUBERT, Prop.

## R. J. S. RICHARDSON

ECLECTIC,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

CHASKA, MINN.

Office opposite the Old Cath. Church.

Offers his services to the surrounding country,  
and is prepared to treat thoroughly all Chronic  
and Acute Diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

## E. H. LEWIS

OF THE PRACTICE OF

Medicine and Surgery.

AT

## G. A. DU TOIT'S DRUG STORE

CARVER, MINN.

## HOME ITEMS

HERALD AGENT CARVER - G. A. DU TOIT

### REDUCTION IN FARE.

The M. & St. L. Road, has reduced the fare  
to Minneapolis to one dollar.

### Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.

Trains going North, depart:

10:35 A. M.  
5:55 P. M.  
8:55 P. M.  
4:45 P. M.

Trains going South, depart:

6:25 P. M.  
8:55 P. M.  
10:35 P. M.  
4:45 P. M.

S. W. LISK, Agent.

### Hastings & Dakota Ry. Time Table.

GOING WEST.

10:45 A. M.  
11:50 A. M.  
11:55 A. M.  
12:45 A. M.  
12:50 A. M.

GOING EAST.

6:25 P. M.  
8:30 P. M.  
8:35 P. M.  
10:35 P. M.  
10:40 P. M.

CHASKA, MINN.

### Shakopee, Chaska & Carver Accommodation Train.

CONNECTING WITH ALL TRAINS ON SIOUX CITY R.

GOING WEST.

8:25 A. M.  
10:00 A. M.  
4:25 P. M.  
6:00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

9:00 A. M.  
5:10 P. M.

CHASKA, MINN.

### IMPROVEMENT.

We are pleased to announce

that the proprietors of the

Herald have consummated a long enter-

prising desire to furnish a paper to the

German population of Carver and sur-

rounding counties, and that next week

and each week thereafter

the Herald will contain at

least two columns of local and general

news items printed in German. The

German department will be under the

editorial charge of John Kerker who is

a thorough German scholar and a spi-

ry writer.

A patron of a certain newspaper once

said to the publisher: "Mr. Printer,

how is it you have never called on me

for pay for your paper?" "O!" said

the man of types, "we never ask a gen-

tleman for money." "Indeed," replied

the patron; "how do you manage to get

along when they don't pay?" "Why,"

said the editor, "after a certain time we

conclude that he is not a gentleman, and

we ask him." "O!—ah!—yes!—I see!"

Mr. Editor, please give me a receipt,"

and hands him a V. "Make my name

all right on your books.

A word to the wise &c.

—We have to announce the death of

the only daughter, of Col. L. L. Baxter.

She died at the residence of Hon. L. M.

Brown in Shakopee on Friday morning

last, where she had been living with

her grandfather most of the time since

her mother's death about three years

since. She died very suddenly, of em-

physemic.

The funeral took place at the resi-

dence of Hon. L. M. Brown on Sunday

when the family friends and the remain-

ers were conveyed to Chaska, in a special

train, and on arrival there a large pro-

cession was formed and escorted the re-

mainers to the cemetery where they were

buried under the impressive Episcopal

burial service.

Col. Baxter has the sympathy of a

large circle of friends at this, his third

family bereavement.

### Watertown Bridge.

The

supervisors of Watertown received five

proposals for building the bridge across

the Crow river on Territorial street in

the Village of Watertown. (It pays to

advertise in the Herald.) Proposals

were made by the King Bridge Co. of

Toupeka, Kas., H. J. Kensing and Chas.

Ramsdell of Chaska; Wm. Ackers and

Tarvin of Watertown.

The contract was awarded to H. J.

Kensing for the sum of \$1,622, on the

timber to be of pine and to be built on

the suspension truss plan.

We can assure the people of Water-

town a good bridge, for Mr. Kensing

never slights his work and is a master

of his trade.

—The ice harvest was commenced on

Monday, and our hotel and saloon keep-

ers are preparing to lay in a large

stock, believing in the old adage that a

hot summer follows a cold winter.

—If you want to run the risk of a

gentle fall, try the front steps of the

court house and ten chances to one you

will get it. There is much ice on

them.

—Trade has been brisk the past

week, our streets are crowded with teams

from morning till night and the mer-

chants are resuming their wonted genial

appearance.

—Remember the Masquerade ball at

Concordia Hall on Saturday evening

Feb. 6th.

## —We learn from the Shakopee Ar-

rest that a young lady school teacher

was arrested at Jordan Scott county

last week for administering corporal

punishment to a girl in her teens, and

was tried by a jury on the charge of

assault and battery, and the jury after

hearing the evidence, were out but a

few minutes when they returned a ver-

dict of not guilty, which fact we are

more than pleased to chronicle. We do

not believe in the wholesale use of the

rod as was the custom a few years

since, but that there are cases where no

teacher can succeed in keeping order

without resorting to corporal punish-

ment, we sincerely believe, and until

parents have the government of their

children so perfect, that they obey

surely and promptly, we think the rod

a necessary incentive for the pupils in

our district schools in extreme cases.

—The interest in the senatorial con-

tests is not confined to the capital or

even the State. Here in Chaska there is

as much interest manifested as after an

election to hear the returns and the

result in most of the States has caused

great rejoicing, and finally culminated

Tuesday evening on the receipt of the

news that Andy Johnson was elected to

the United States Senate from Tennes-

see. Even old republicans hurried for

Andy, and satisfaction was expressed on

every countenance. Kravenbuhl was the

happiest. Doyle's St. Paul Dispatch

was in great demand, every one wanted

to see the good news in print, and there

it was heralded by the largest fowl that

the Dispatch could beg or borrow.

### Personal.

Tom, Moulton,

Nursery man of Minnesota, was in town

the past week looking after the valley

branch. Tom says he would like to

supply the whole State with fruit trees

and shrubbery free gratis for nothing, but

he can't stand it any longer.

### Tax Sale.

The Co. Auditor will

commence the sale of lands, for the delin-

quent taxes in and prior to the year

1873, at his office next Thursday Feb.

4th.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisements will be inserted in the

Herald in German print if desired.

—If there is not an ordinance requir-

ing some one to keep the ice off the

side walks, there should be. There is

as much danger from ice as there is

from holes in a side walk, and in case

of an accident the Village would be li-

able for damages.

### Get a Farm.

The St. Paul &

Sioix City and Sioux City & St. Paul

Railroad Companies have 900,000 acres

of rich farming lands in south-western

Minnesota which they will sell cheap

actual settlers on long credit and low

rates of interest. These lands are situ-

ated along the railroad from St. Paul

to Sioux city, and it being one of the

best conducted roads in the Northwest

and the great thorough fare from Du-

luth, St. Paul & Minneapolis to the Pa-

cific and Mining States, every facility is

offered for cheap transportation. A

family can begin living here at once and

not wait years for the country to settle

up and be developed, as this is already

done.

See advertisement in another column.

### CHASKA MARKET REPORT.

(Corrected by F. W. Henning.)

Wheat \$3.50

Barley 1.00

Oats 40

Potatoes 40

Corn 50

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Commis-

sioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Car-

ver County Minn. to examine and adjust all

claims and demands against the Estate of Hen-

ry Young late of said County deceased, are re-

quested to meet at the Probate Court room in

Chaska on Saturday the 20th day

of February 1873 at 11 o'clock in the fore-

noon. All persons having claims against said

estate are commanded to then and there pre-

sent the same before said commissioners for ex-

amination, and in default thereof to be fore-

ver barred.

Dated Chaska Jan. 23d 1873.

J. A. BARGENT,

Chairman of Commissioners.

## DIED.

BAXTER.—In Shakopee Jan. 23d 1873,

only daughter of Col. L. L. Baxter, aged 5 years

and 4 months.

Another golden head

By death's chill breath laid low:

Another fair one dead,

Under the Winter's snow.

Another vacant place

In hearts, and home, and love;

Filled once by youth and grace

Now gone to rest above.

Another mighty wave

Bore on its crested foam,

Back unto him who gave

The light of heart and home.

### What the People of Louisiana Must Do.

In his admirable speech on the Louisi-

ana outrage, Reverdy Johnson, of

Maryland, gave the following excellent

advice to the people of Louisiana:

"The only remedy that is left for the

people of the State, as things now are,

is to exercise patience; to adopt a con-

stantly inactive, and rely with confi-

dence, as I think they may, upon the